FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MBFR EXPERTS MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD241813 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 24 -- A group of experts on armed forces and conventional armaments reductions in Europe from the Warsaw Treaty states had a two-day meeting in the Hungarian capital on April 22-23.

They discussed the state of implementation of tasks mapped out by the Warsaw Treaty states' Budapest message in the light of debates at the CSCE meeting in Vienna, the course of talks held between representatives of states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in the "Group of 23", and bilateral contacts with NATO and European neutral and non-aligned states.

The experts exchanged views on the possibilities of swifter start of negotiations on European force and conventional arms reductions.

Hungarian Official's Statement

LD251241 Budapest MTI in English 2245 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 25 [date as received] (MTI) -- As reported, the working group of the Warsaw Treaty member states concerned with the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe held its session in Budapest April 22nd and 23rd. A statement on this was given to Saturday's MAGYAR HIRLAP by Bela Kupper, division chief in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"We examined the fate of the Budapest initiatives concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, and their current situation. We concluded that the Budapest appeal of June 1986 received an extensive echo throughout the world, including the NATO countries... We are convinced that debate of the proposals formulated in the Budapest appeal is an all-European task. At the Vienna follow up meeting we have been holding consultations on the mandate for European disarmament talks and on other issues related to future talks, with delegates of 23 countries that are members of the Warsaw Treaty or NATO. In our view the consultations to date have been useful, exposing similar elements or approximations in them on numerous importment issues."

"Following the sweeping Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament made recently and their favourable reception it appears that the obstacles to European disarmament have finally been broken through. This would have a beneficial effect on beginning negotiations for conventional armed forces reduction in Europe.

"Based on these latest developments and having evaluated the experience of the Vienna follow up meeting our current consultative session prepared recommendations for the leaderships of the member states and their diplomatic corps. The essence is to accelerate a start up to the European disarmament negotiations.

On the question of whether it is possible to establish direct contacts between this Warsaw Treaty working group and the Halifax work organ of NATO, Bela Kupper replied as follows:

"Such a relationship is possible and desirable. The Warsaw Treaty recently proposed a meeting of the general secretaries and commanders in chief of the two military-political alliances. It initiated that direct contacts be set up between the two working groups studying issues of European disarmament. NATO has so far not had a favourable reaction to these initiatives. On our own part we will continue to keep this on the agenda."

INTERSPUTNIK SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 20 APRIL

AU201355 Sofia BTA in English 1031 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA) -- A session of the Intersputnik international organizations was opened here today. Taking part are representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the G.D.R, Cuba, Nicaragua, Poland and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. 14 countries are members of the organization.

The session will discuss a proposal on the use in the Intersputnik system of small mobile earth-based stations for space communications. This would help improve the work of the information circuits and will promote closer contacts between research institutes.

The experts will also discuss the forecasts for the telephone traffic up to 1992. The member-states will co-ordinate and direct their joint efforts in the more efficient use and development of international telecommunications.

A proposal on the testing of a second high-frequency TV channel on the "Stationer" satellite will also be discussed. The addition of the second channel will help improve the member countries' TV exchange.

Bulgaria was one of Intersputnik's co-founders. This organization's specialists assessed the country's latest earth-based space communications center as the best in the system. The space equipment developed by the Bulgarian specialists has also won specialist acclaim.

Meeting Concludes 24 April

AU242028 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The meeting of experts of the international "Intersputnik" organization ended here today. It was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the G.D.R., the P.D.R. of Yemen, the D.P.R.K., Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., and Nicaragua as observer. This organization has 14 members.

The meeting approved the proposal for transference of a second TV channel through the "Stationar-4" satellite. Four member-states use such a channel at present. The meeting adopted a schedule for further equipment and updating of the space stations on the earth [as received] in order to improve television and telephone connections. The meeting discussed questions related to the transference of new apparatuses in the "Intersputnik" system. The TV transmissions exchange in 1988 is envisaged to be with stereo sound.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT GENEVA SESSION

AU241011 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 87 p 6

[CTK report: "B. Chnoupek's Speech at the Geneva Disarmament Conference; Mature Political Will Is Essential"]

[Text] Geneva (CTK) -- CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke at the Thursday [16 April] session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In his speech he said:

The complex of extremely weighty and encouraging initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, last Friday [10 April] in Prague concerns, in substance, vitally important issues and represents in its entirety a new, significant, higher level in the effort toward peace and security; it totally disproves the myth concerning a Soviet threat.

In fact, these initiatives are a direct reaction to the voice of Europe's public and to the complaints voiced by Western Europe during the last few weeks about the absence of equilibrium regarding short-range weapons and chemical devices. These initiatives tackle the entire complex of the central problem of reducing the risks of a nuclear conflict. They include new incentives for the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations osn nuclear and space arms. They express the USSR's readiness and will take resolute steps such as to reduce strategic offensive arms by 50 percent in the course of 5 years and to totally eliminate them within a 10-year period, with the provision that the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems is consistently adhered to and that feverish armament does not start up in outer space.

In order to facilitate the immediate conclusion of what is currently the most important agreement -- that on intermediate-range missiles in Europe -- Prague has launched a proposal to start negotiations on reducing and later eliminating the 500-1000 km range missiles, without linking them with the course or result of negotiations on intermediate-range missiles. After the agreement is signed, and regardless of the state of negotiations on operational-tactical missiles, the missiles sited [rozmisteny] on our territory in retalliation for the deployment [dislokace] of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe are to be removed both from our territory and from the GDR, in agreement with our governments.

All this is to be accompanied by consistent verification [kontrola] which, after Mikhail Gorbachev's Prague declaration, can no longer be a problem for the disarmament process. We on the side have basically reassessed these issues, from the viewpoint of both approach and concept. That is why they must be seen in a totally new light. It has been stressed that verification [kontrola], including on-the-spot inspection [inspekce], must also apply to missiles and launching equipment which will remain after the reduction -- not merely those that are combat ready, but also those that remain in other facilities, such as test firing range, production plants, and training centers.

The inspectors must also be provided with access to the other side's military bases on the terrotiries of third countries. All this is essential if we want to be absolutely certain that the agreement is being strictly adhered to. I want to stress again that on our side there are no obstacles to solving the verification [kontrola] issues. We have actually proved this by presenting appropriate proposals at the last UN General Assembly where, probably for the very first time in history, a consensus on these weighty issues was achieved, with a participation of all interested countries. It must obviously be based on the principles of mutuality, equal rights, and unthreatened security of all involved sides.

Significance of Verification [Kontrola] [subhead]

It is therefore obvious that the issues of verification acquire a qualitatively new significance from the viewpoint of adherence to future agreements, with respect to reducing strengths and, even more so, with respect to eliminating whole classes of nuclear arms in Europe. Under these conditions, verification is actually becoming one of the most important tools for ensuring security. That is why we insist that in future the strictest possible measures should be worked out in this sphere, with the provision that we will, of course, not be concerned with verification for its own sake, but with checking on the fulfiallment of commitments undertaken by both sides in all stages of nuclear disarmament.

At the present stage and in light of the Prague proposals, it is essentially a question of the zero option, for which all the NATO capitals have been clamoring for years, but which certain politicians and even whole governments would suddenly like to renounce -- what a paradox! -- as if it were the devil incarnate.

In this context I would like to mention that tonight we were happy to receive a report from Moscow saying that in principle an agreement has been reached that both sides will accelerate their efforts to implement the Reykjavik accords on intermediate-range missiles. The Soviet side has stressed its intention to work out an agreement on this issue in the shortest possible time, and it has shown readiness to resolve the problem of operational-tactical missiles in a constructive manner. Mikhail Gorbachev declared in this connection: "In the interest of reaching an agreement on key issues concerning strategic weapons, antimissile defense, and nuclear tests, and in the interest of an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, I am prepared to meet the U.S. President."

After the latest report from Moscow that the Soviet Union is prepared to anchor the commitment to totally eliminate its operational-tactical missiles within a certain, precisely specified deadline -- for instance, in the course of 1 year -- in the agreement on intermediate-range missiles, a rejection of this agreement would be at variance with the very purpose of the disarmament process. In fact, everything has already been said -- even more than could be expected. Thus, it would be a great risk and an error to demand operational-tactical military buildup for one side, while the other side unilaterally eliminates this entire class of nuclear weapons.

We believe that no justifiable obstacles stand in the way of an agreement that would significantly contribute toward consolidating European and world security and would mark a turn in disarmament. And this will materialize if our NATO partners show a mature political will and keep their word, and neither try to evade the term elimination nor count on the Pershing missiles being technically adjusted.

Furthermore, a Soviet official made a significant statement in Prague -- he stated that the Soviet Union had halted chemical weapon production, that none are sited outside its borders, and that it had begun to build a special plant to destroy them. In this context I would again like to stress that we devote particular attention to problems of banning and eliminating chemical arms, and this is also one of the key priorities in the deliberations of the present conference. I want to stress that the way in which these problems were assessed in the course of the recent session of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was characterized by the resolve to make every effort to work out an appropriate international convention during the current year. Realistic prospects for this particular solution are within reach.

Of course, we must also look for further essential steps in this respect, especially in the sphere of sensible compromises. Surely we acquired some experience exactly 1 year ago, when we entered into compromises within the initiative to eliminate the industrial base for producing chemical arms. We can also mention proposals for reliably checking on the ban on chemical arms production in the civil sector that was presented last fall. Likewise, we can proceed from plans for declaring reserves of chemical arms, mentioning where they are sited, and from recently submitted projects involving important aspects of verification on demand.

"Dual Solution" is Nonsensical [subhead]

In our view, the fact that we, together with the GDR have been conducting a dialogue with the FRG on chemical arms issues is a positive thing. The activitation of this dialogue and its fruitful results could hopefully also contribute toward eliminating the chemical threat in central Europe and toward obtaining a global ban on these arms.

One must naturally see that the process of eliminating them cannot be automatic. There is still the risk that a new and dangerous round of chemical armament could begin.

Thus, one cannot agree with the so-called dual solution, which is the same breath calls for the elimination of chemical arms and, simultaneously, the installation of binary weapons. An individualist attitude, hiding behind the thesis of the allegedly limited, purely deterrent nature of chemical arms, will also not benefit European security. Doubts also arise concerning the nature of a dual-verification regime, which subjects one side to a strict regime, and the other side to less strict criteria.

That is why we have deemed it necessary to react to the new situation in the joint appeal of the ministers' committee, addressed from Moscow to all states and also to this conference, namely, not to undertake steps that could complicate the conclusion of an agreement; not to locate chemical arms on foreign territories; and to remove them from locations where they have already been placed. This applies to both Europe and to all other continents. Surely it would be neither logical or tolerable to work on the best possible way to solve the problem of verification, while simultaneously preparing to modernize chemical arms, and thus complicating verification more than ever.

We are convinced that creating a nuclear weapon-free corridor along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would make a most important contribution toward reducing military confrontation in Europe. At first it could be approximately 50km wide on both sides of the borderline between the states involved; later, it could include the entire area of central Europe -- provided, naturally, that it is equipped with adequate verification and guarantees. At the beginning of this month we, together with the GDR, officially presented precisely such a proposal to the FRG Government. We thus responded to the demand that we improve the military-political situation in our area. With this proposal we expanded the concept of regional measures to limit armament and took into account the recommendations of the Palme Commission. In this way we provided an opportunity for developing dialogue where it is needed most, an opportunity for reducing feverish armament without any special strain, and thus also for giving a constructive reply.

In this connection we highly value the Soviet Union's support and its readiness to guarantee and respect the nuclear-free status of the corridor and to withdraw all nuclear devices from it.

This means that it would be rid of all nuclear munitions, including nuclear mines, operational-tactical and tactical missiles, nuclear artillery, offensive-tactical air force airplanes used as carriers, and also antimissile nuclear complexes capable of using nuclear arms, [as published] considerable part of which consist of so-called dual-purpose devices. Provided, of course, that no nuclear arms are on the NATO side of the corridor, either. We fully support the proposals to create similar zones in other parts of our continent, particularly in the Balkan peninsula and in northern Europe.

Responsibility of the Warsaw Pact and NATO [subhead]

Regarding the problems of reducing the strengths of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, the package of initiatives from the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact of the Political Consultative Committee, which I dealt with at this forum last June, continues to be valid. We are convinced that Stockholm, which has strengthened European confidence and security by specific agreements that are significant in the military sense, has created a considerable potential for this. It must be expanded and utilized.

In the joint Moscow ministers' declaration "For the Development of the All-European Process and the Successful Conclusion of the Vienna Meeting," we unambiguously spoke in favor of this happening precisely in Vienna, so that one could go over to stage two, namely, to setting up a comprehensive system, including developed confidence- and security-building measures and a material reduction in the military confrontation and disarmament. It is a matter of finally resolving a whole number of issues which have remained open after Stockholm. The same can be said of the qualitatively new steps toward trust, security, and military-political stability in Europe -- with the participation of all states involved in the all-European conference.

Currently this has been enhanced by the significant proposal presented in Prague which calls for the convening of a meeting of foreign ministers of states involved in the all-European process. Austria's capital is proposed as the location of the meeting; in Vienna, it should be possible to discuss and adopt a decision to open extensive negotiations on all these issues.

Obviously, the primary role in the process of reducing military confrontation lies with us, the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As regards the socialist states, we are taking specific steps to fulfill our share of the responsibility. I could point out our latest appeal to the NATO member states to proclaim a 1-2 year moratorium on increasing military expenditures in the states of both groupings on the basis of mutuality. Or I could recall the proposal we submitted some time ago to convene a meeting of Warsaw Pact and NATO military and political representatives. Deplorably, at that time our partners let this opportunity slip by unused.

We want the present conference to deal far more intensively and comprehensively with the problems of nuclear disarmament. We are interested in having the conference discuss specific ways to reduce and eliminate these arms. Is the fact that no such negotiations are taking place in a world full of nuclear risks not an unheard of paradox? At the same time, nobody has ever been able to make people doubt that this is truly the highest priority of all! We will support any organizational framework that would make it possible to conduct practical and productive negotiations. Of course, the process of nuclear disarmament must be initiated by the United States and the Soviet Union. However, sooner or later it will have to be joined by other nuclear powers, and by their allies, and other states. And it is the present conference which, due to its composition, is best qualified to establish the conditions for this to happen.

Achieving a Turn in Negotiations [subhead]

We expect the conference to also work far more intensively in averting the armament race in outer space. An analysis of the legal questions of outer space is currently being carried out. We consider that it can be useful only if it soon leads to practical conclusions on measures banning the deployment of arms in outer space. In the first place this should include a ban on antisatellite weapons and offensive space systems. The definition of these could be agreed on here. It is also possible to set up an international inspectorate to verify that no weapons are placed in space facilities, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. We are convinced that, by energetically solving these issues, the present conference would substantially help us to attain the goals of star peace, goals which simultaneously represent the road toward a nuclear-free world. We trust that it would simultaneously support the constructive efforts to find a realistic solution to the problem of so-called space defense, primarily embodied in the U.S. SDI.

Together with our allies, we are coming up with specific new incentives for reducing military confrontation and for achieving progress in disarmament negotiations on a European and worldwide scale. This also means progress at the disarmament conference.

We are doing this in the interest of improving international relations, in which positive features have recently begun to assert themselves clearly and to influence the present situation in the world. These features are reflected as moments of truth in the disarmament sphere. They are becoming a test of mature statesmanship and the political will of the actors. In the first place let us recall Reykjavik. Or the successful first stage of Stockholm. Or the beginning of the Delhi Six. The Harare conclusions. The start of the multilateral dialogue on the comprehensive system of international peace and security. Certain promising results of the 41st UN General Assembly...

On the whole, however, international relations still have not left the risk zone of destablilization and confrontation, through the fault of attempts to acquire unilateral military supremacy via feverish armament.

That is why I consider it necessary to call upon this forum as strongly as possible to achieve a turn in its deliberations. It has a unique opportunity for this, created in the emerging atmosphere of frankness which is beneficial for enhancing credibility and mutual understanding. We are being offered a new chance -- for Europe, for all of mankind. To waste it would be unforgivable.

The Geneva conference can play a most significant role here. I would like to wish you much success in this, and to express our complete readiness to constructively contribute toward the positive results of deliberations.

CARCANI WRITES ARTICLE HONORING HOXHA LEGACY

AU211821 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Apr 87 p 1-2

[Article by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers: "The Marxist-Leninist Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha -- A Guide for Action"]

[Text] Two years have passed since our great and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was physically taken from the bosom of our party and people. But he belongs to that category of great personalities who, with their ideas, their struggle, and their work, open new horizons in the history of peoples and leave ineradicable traces behind them down through the centuries. Every day that passes reveals ever more strikingly the greatness of the figure of Comrade Enver and his vital role in this half-century, which is the most brilliant and decisive epoch in the centuries-old history of our people.

Everything that our people have achieved in this glorious period under the leadership of our AWP, and which has radically transformed the life of the people and their historical destiny -- national liberation from fascist enslavement, the permanent overthrow of the dominatin of reactionary and oppressive regimes, the installation of the power of the people, the creation of a new, free, independent and sovereign Albania, the revolutionary transformations in every field, the construction of socialism and the comprehensive progress and blossoming of the nation, the transformation of our homeland into an indomitable citadel, and the unprecedented increase of its prestige in the world -- all these things are inseparably tied to the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which embodies his magnificent achievements. Enver Hoxha devoted his entire life and his revolutionary abilities to the liberation and progress of the people, and knew not only how to master, but to faithfully bring to life in a creative fashion the immortal ideas of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin, giving an unprecedented qualitative stimulus to the revolutionary movement and to social development in Albania. For 45 years he was not only present at, and an activie participant in every turn of events deciding the destiny of the people and the homeland, but he played a chief part in these events, setting forth unmistakably the road to be followed and always standing in the vanguard of the struggles and efforts of the party and people to achieve their goals. In all the historical events of the age, in uninterrupted struggle with many internal and external enemies, in daily confrontation with all the difficulties and obstacles standing in the path of our people, year by year the colossal figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha grew in stature, as the glorious founder and leader of the party of Albanian Communists, as the organizer, lengendary leader, and strategist of the armed war of national liberation and the people's revolution, the architect of the socialist construction of the nation on the basis of the great revolutionary principle of relying upon our own resources, as a talented statesman, and as a distinguished Marxist-Leninist thinker.

Events in the period after World War II developed in such a way as to place our party and people in the front rank of the historic struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism on an international scale. The chief merit on this path of honor belongs to Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the course of this historic and unprecedented struggle of a small people, the wisdom, farsigntedness, talents, devotion to principles, and unbending determination of Enver Hoxha stand out in particular clarity. His name became well-known to the peoples, loved and respected by true revolutionaries and progressive people throughout the world, as a theoretician and an ardent defender of Marxism-Leninism, an irreconcilable opponent of modern revisionism, a courageous warrior against imperialism, and a fiery internationalist, an unshakable supporter of workers' revolutionary struggles and peoples' liberation struggles.

Enver Hoxha is no longer among us, but at the same time he is always present, not only because the party and people remember him in their minds and hearts with deep love and gratitude, but above all because he is present in his achievements, which lie at the foundations of the new Albania that we enjoy today. He is present everywhere in his immortal teachings, which illuminate our road for the future. Our party has never considered these teachings as decoration, but as vital references and a guide to action in all its work in every field. A living witness to this is the Ninth AWP congress, which was pervaded from beginning to end with the ideas and teachings of Comrade Enver, and which became an expression of the unshakable determination of the party and the entire people to advance on the road of Enver Hoxha, and to put into practice his immortal revolutionary teachings.

The Ninth Party Congress drafted a magnificant program of development, opening new and important prospects for our homeland. The tasks which face communists, cadres, workers, and all our people are many and are a major responsibility, since the goals which the party and people have set themselves are in themselves great. In such a situation, it is more necessary than ever for each person to think and act as a revolutionary, to consistently apply the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the practice of everyday life, on every front of production and of struggle.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and tasks in every field of production and the life of society demand an innovative spirit, demand that everything be looked at with a fresh, progressive eye. They demand revolutionary working methods, abandoning the old and affirming the new, in accordance with the lofty demands of the party, in accordance with new conditions and opportunities, and the increasing ideopolitical and cultural level of the working masses. "Styles and methods of work are not set out once and for all," stressed Comrade Enver. "They change, they develop, and are enriched in conformity with new conditions and tasks. Everything must be tested by experience. It is therefore important that cadres should study and properly understand reality and its revolutionary transformation, should recognize new things as they are born and develop, and should acquaint themselves intimately with the demands of the age."

The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha remain ever topical. Relying upon them, the Ninth Party Congress laid out a series of concrete tasks for refining the further revolutionizing of working styles and methods, to respond better to the situation and the new problems, which it poses. These demand from everybody, and in the first place from the central management organs, more initiative and activity, more order and discipline, more control and more achievement; they demand the better use and harmonization of all material, organizational, and human factors for the fulfillment of the great tasks that lie ahead of us.

Socialism, Comrade Enver teaches us, is the work of the masses. The party leads them and makes them conscious. So the constant strengthening of links with the masses, the encouragement and support of their creative initiative and their revolutionary activity, has been and remains a permanent demand of the party line, which is tied to the principle of the dictatorship of he proletariat as an expression of the broadest democracy for the working people. The inexhaustible reserves, which our socialist order possesses and creates can be used better and more effectively to the benefit of socialist construction and the strengthening of the defense capability of the homeland when we open up broad roads and wide fields to the activity of the creative thought and revolutionary initiative of the masses. [paragraph continues]

But such powerful revolutionary initiatives as the development and consolidation of small herds and flocks at brigade level in agricultural cooperatives; bringing forward the schedules of the construction projects of the 5-year plan, such as young people are doing on the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad; increasing the production of consumer goods, especially of small consomer goods on the basis of the fullest exploitation of industrial waste; the complex exploitation of all the productive capacities and technical possibilities of our engineering industry for the production of equipment and machinery at home on a broader scale; the people's mass action to guarantee drinking water everywhere, to double the olive crop by 1990, to achieve a radical turning point in the production of the livestock sector -- all these are great causes, which can be successfully accomplished only by relying powerfully upon concrete organizational measures at the material base, and by practising more vigorous and dynamic working styles and methods.

Everywhere the party demands a qualitative increase in labor, to put everything on a healthy scientific basis; as opposed to shallowness, arbitrariness, preindustrial methods, and mediocrity, things that are new and progressive must be introduced everywhere. One of the most valuable teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, it was stressed at the ninth party congress, is that every problem that arises, whether economic, political, ideological, or cultural, must be tackled with revolutionary courage and a creative spirit, in dialetical fashion, because communists and cadres must always struggle for new things and not remain slaves of practices and methods which have been overtaken by time.

Enver Hoxha was a great fighter against bureaucratism and liberalism. It is a great merit of his teachings on the constant revolutionizing of the party, the state, and the whole life of the nation, that the party and our people's state were never changed into backward-looking and counterrevolutionary factors, as happened in many former socialist countries. However, as Comrade Enver teaches us, for a number of well-known reasons the danger of bureaucratism is always present, and so the struggle against signs of it must be a constant one. The party has always forcefully struck against tendencies to replace true living work among people with notes and instructions, so that every new task that is set and every difficulty that emerges demands an increase in organic links. The party has criticized any retreat into the shell of narrow departmental and local interests, procrastination in work, lack of initiative, and especially the absence of proper reference to and reliance upon the thinking and revolutionary activity of the masses. It has also fought, and will continue to fight, signs of liberalism which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha said, constitute the main danger to the cause of socialism and the revolution in our country. Therefore, tightening discipline, strengthening the control of the party and that of the masses, more broadly activating workers' control and elevating it to a higher stage of development, awakening criticism and increasing demands for account-rendering at work, etc, are principal tasks for party organs and organizations, for organs of the state and the economy, and social organizations.

The socialist construction of the country, an achievement and a colossal building project of the people with the party at their head, is carried out and furthered through a multiform struggle to overcome difficulties and abstacles of various kinds, as well as a struggle against vestiges and influences of various kinds which are inherited from the past or come from the modern capitalist and revisionist world. [paragraph continues]

The correct and determined conduct of the class war, Comrade Enver teaches us, is a necessary precondition for defending the results which have been achieved, and for further promoting our victorious revolution. Therefore, the spirit of irreconcilable opposition to everything that conflicts with our revolutionary ideology, with our road to socialism, with our communist standards and morality, is something that marks, and must mark, all our people with every step take and, in the first place, the communists and cadres.

The great tasks that lie ahead demand from everybody active attitudes and creative labor, a lofty spirit of mass action and revolutionary activity, a determined struggle against procrastination and bureaucratic routines, against a spirit of slackness and against signs of liberalism. Let each person master his own work, and take on and accomplish the duties that belong to him. The various difficulties that emerge in the course of performing duties cannot be solved with moans and complaints, but only through persistent struggle in a spirit of militancy, discovering ways forward, and uncovering new reserves to boost production, to increase exports and reduce imports, to cut costs and increase funds for accumulation. Cadres must be distinguished by such a militant style and method of work, and the party demands such a revolutionary standpoint and spirit from communists and all the working people.

The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are always alive and are always topical. They are an invaluable treasure and a Marxist-Leninist guide, both in issues of major political principle and in everybody's daily work. Therefore, the party demands that every communist and cadre, and all the working people should master these teachings and persistently carry them out in life. Their acquisition and application can be measured by everyone meeting targets, goals and plans, by successes in production, and by the development of society as a whole. Our people, under the leadership of the party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, are determined to advance unswervingly on Enver's road, always carrying onward his brilliant revolutionary achievement.

ALIA CHAIRS AWP THIRD PLENUM ON FOOD SUPPLY

AU231408 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] On 22 and 23 April, under the direction of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, the AWP Central Committee Third Plenum was held. In the name of the Politburo, Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered the report "On the Situation and the Resulting Tasks for a Thorough Solution of the Supply of the People with Agricultural and Animal Products." These problems were widely discussed at the plenum. The plenum unanimously approved the appropriate decisions on further improving of the supply to the people of milk, meat, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, beans, as well as edible fats and fish. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, also spoke at the close of the plenum.

AWP Central Committee Third Plenum, Tirana, 23 April, 1987.

CPSU'S YELTSIN LEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA

Zhivkov Receives Guest

AU241853 Sofia BTA in English 1927 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- Information on the tasks carried out by the BCP and the CPSU at present was exchanged at the meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Boris Yeltsin, alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow Party Committee of the CPSU, who is currently on a visit here heading a delegation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian Communists, the party and state leadership, support completely the CPSU's line of restructuring which provides opportunities for even greater utilization of the advantages of socialism to the benefit of the Soviet people.

Full support of the Bulgarian people was also expressed to the constructive and dynamic foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The historical importance of the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, of the processes of all-around cooperation and getting closer between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and their raising to a qualitatively new level, was also stressed.

Delegate Signs Joint Accord

AU252010 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 25 Apr 87

["Sofia-Moscow: Agreement for Cooperation" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Party, state, socio-political and mass organizations of Sofia and Moscow in the 1987-1990 period was signed here today by Mr. Iva Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP, and Mr. Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, who is visiting this country as head of a delegation.

The document provides for the activation of cooperation with the aim of expediting the solution to the socio-economic problems of the two cities.

Moscow will continue to render assistance to Sofia in the reconstruction of enterprises for large-panel construction. The two cities will render assistance to each other in the development of separate sections of their general plans. They will jointly master the production of new product, perfect existing products and develop new technologies for the different branches of the economy. Attention will be paid to the introduction of electronic computing machines in management and education as well as to the computerization of the schools.

ATANASOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL USSR VISIT

AU270632 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov departed for the USSR on an official and friendly visit on 27 April at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Stoyan Markov and Grigor Stoichkov; Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and Vladimir Ivanisov, charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION

AU261842 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) — Today Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, led by the first secretary of its national committee Mr Roberto Robaina, which is paying a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

The talks gave a high assessment to the contribution of the two communist youth organizations to the consolidation and deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the youth and the peoples of Bulgaria and Cuba.

IGNATOV GREETS PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

AU261908 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Algiers, 22 April (Special BTA correspondent) -- The 18th session of the Palestinian National Council continues in the city of Algiers. It is particularly important for the unity and the future strategy of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Kiril Ignatov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Society for Friendship With the Palestinian People, read a greeting message on behalf of Bulgaria. He stressed that the world today needs a new political way of thinking demanding that all Palestinian patriots overcome their internal differences of opinions and join together rallied around the anti-imperialist and patriotic platform of the PLO, to establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian territory. The speaker pointed out that Bulgaria supports the idea of establishing a committee formed by the permanent members of of the UN Security Council for the preparation of an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

The session of the Palestinian National Council continues.

PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

For PRC media coverage of the visit of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 24 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN DRA ON 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD262213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Afghanistan -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived today on an official friendly visit to the country. At Kabul airport he was welcomed by Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil. Minister Chnoupek will attend celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the April Revolution tomorrow, will meet top Afghan representatives, and will have talks with Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil.

Wakil Holds Dinner

LD262225 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Afghanistan -- Foreign Affairs Minister Abdul Wakil gave a festive dinner in honor of CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived on an official friendly visit to Afghanistan today.

In his address, Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the policy of national reconciliation the Afghan leadership is pursuing and stressed that each of its successes logically has to positively influence the atmosphere and international relations not only in this area but also in the whole world. He also noted the growing influence of peace ideals and the increase of the attractiveness of socialism in the world and pointed out the exceptionally important complex of USSR disarmament proposals.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the Afghan-Czechoslovak relations are developing positively and expressed interests in their deepening.

In his address, Abdul Wakil said that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have gained -- after the victory of the April Revolution -- a new quality in all spheres. He also noted the fact that Afghanistan is still in a period of undeclared war, unleashed by world imperialism headed by the United States. He stressed that the Afghan leadership from the beginning has been in favor of a peaceful solution to the situation in this part of the world.

DAILY DISCUSSES TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CHINA

AU261536 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 87 p 7

[Jiri Stano article: "On the Journey of CSSR Premier to the PRC; World's Most Populous Country"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission For Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was established in 1984. The current CSSR-PRC protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1987 creates prerequisites for the exchange of goods valued at 930 million Swiss francs. This year's most important engineering delivery is 1,200 finished and 1,000 knocked-down Tatra-815 trucks. [paragraph continues]

An important item of the Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation is the contract for the delivery of a 2x500 MW thermal power plant for the PRC, equipment for a brewery, and such items. Predominate Czechoslovak export items are machinery, equipment, and investment units (about 70 percent), and the rest consists of rolled material and chemical industrial products. We import food industry products, corn, cattle feed, cotton, textile products, footwear, china, sports equipment, and recently also engineering, ship-building, electrical engineering, and chemical industrial products; medical instruments, batteries, and color television sets. [passage omitted]

LENART COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING TASKS

LD132245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The City Party Committee in Bratislava today discussed the topical issues of fulfilling the economic plan this year and working out the principles for restructuring economic mechanisms.

Pavol Bahyl, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, pointed out in the main speech the exacting character of the tasks of the eighth 5-year plan that are expressed in technical-economic parameters unprecedented in any stage of socialist economic advancement. This includes above all three times higher growth in the national revenue against production consumption. Comrade Pavol Bahyl said about the restructuring of economic mechanism that its most charcteristic feature is the increase in the efficiency of central management, and substantial increase of autonomy in economic organizations. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committe Presidium, said at the active that demanding tasks in the creation of national revenue must be implemented through new means, methods, and resources. The main task these days is the preparation and implementation of restructuring economic mechanisms. It is a revolutionary process concerning thought, action, mutual human relations, and attitudes to means of production. In conclusion, he noted the inevitability of a frontal drive in the area of cooperation with USSR.

AIDS LABORATORY EXPANDED, 'NO GROUNDS FOR PANIC'

AU221200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 87 p 2

["Question" column]

[Excerpts] Question to Bohumir Rosicky, director of the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Prague: How does the laboratory specializing in AIDS-related tests [referencni laborator] work?

[Rosicky] It was set up in the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Czech SR in Prague. The Ministry of Health of the Czech SR provided considerable resources for its operation. We have put aside a small pavilion for the laboratory, built before World War II. However, the seriousness of the situation demands a substantial expansion of this worksite. [passage omitted]

Within the framework of the party's and the governments' open policy, the public is regularly informed about the incidence of AIDS in our country. The figures that are published are reported by our laboratory to the Ministry of Health of the Czech SR. The ministry also reports clinical cases of AIDS to the WHO. A similar worksite has been set up for the Slovak SR.

It is understandable that this infection has not halted at our border and we must therefore be aware of its exceptional danger. However, there are no grounds for panic, as can sometimes be seen in the Western media. [passage omitted]

TISCH ADDRESS AT FDGB CONGRESS OPENING 22 APR

DW230531 East Berlin Television Service in German 0813 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Speech by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch to the 11th FDGB Congress at the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic -- live]

[Text] Dear deputies, esteemed guests, colleagues: The tasks of the 11th FDGB Congress are determined by the conditions and requirements of the qualitatively new phase in the development of the socialist society in our GDR. This phase was embarked upon 1 year ago with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The main purpose of trade union elections before this congress was to prepare all trade union organizations in our country for the tasks of this new phase, so that they will be up-to-date in their activities.

Our elections have made it clear that our organization's goals are in accord with the interests of the working people. The delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress derived their mission of discussing the problems that will help solve tomorrow's tasks from the frank discussions among millions of working people. This complements the good democratic habits and traditions of the FDGB. Achievements since the 10th congress have been examined and great attention was given to the tasks still to be solved in further developing the developed socialist society in the GDR. Our members attribute significance to the unity of word and deed. That which has been achieved is a good basis for what still remains to be achieved.

From the rostrum of this 11th congress we want to thank the workers class, all the working people of the GDR, for their great, diligent, and creative work. [applause]

Dear deputies and guests, the trade unions of our country have understood very well that the decisions of the 11th congress have given our people the key to further sucessfully shaping the developed socialist society in the spirit of the SED program according to our actual historical conditions. That is also reflected by the active attitude of our trade union members to the basic orientations given in Comrade Erich Honecker's report delivered to the first kreis secretaries of the party. Here at the 11th congress we can assure comrade and colleague Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, that we will do everything to make our contribution to implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress. [applause]

The thoughts, feelings, and actions of trade union members are filled by that desire. It was demonstrated during the long, hard winter -- especially in January -- that despite great frost [passage indistinct] high speed of economic growth and GNP an increase of 3 percent compared with the same month of last year. Industrial goods production increased by 4 percent. The plan lead grew to more than half a billion, and labor productivity increased faster than net production by 7.1 percent.

Our achievements can fill us with pride, all the more because achievements in honor of the 11th FDGB Congress are also based on the fulfillment of competitive commitments. Trade union action has always been that way and it always will be.

We want to assure our Marxist-Leninist party that it can always consider our trade unions as active and reliable fighting comrades. [applause]

Under the SED's leadership we have successfully acted, following a course of unity between the economy and social policy, to strengthen socialism and develop our standard of living. In the comprehensive participation in basic changes in all social spheres, the role of trade unions was further formed as a school of socialism, the motor of socialist competition, and representative of the workers interests since the 10th SED Congress. Reality in the socialist GDR today is indeed inseparably linked with the reliable work and the mature strength and authority of the FDGB.

At the World Trade Union Congress in Berlin, Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized to trade union representatives of all continents that our cooperation with the FDGB is very close. We believe that without strong and free trade unions there will be no strong socialism. We are particularly happy today, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, to see you again, together with the comrades of the party and the state leadership, among us. [applause]

We would like to fulfill a mission in this hour that is a matter of the heart for all delegates to this congress. During our congress we want to thank -- in the name of all trade union members -- our party, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and you, dear Comrade Honecker, for the good and successful policy for the benefit of the people and of peace. [applause]

The confident relations between the party and the trade unions, matured and tempered in the socialist revolution, relations between the party and the people, will further stand its test -- we are convinced of it -- in our common struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress. We will never permit doubts in the fighting community of the party and the trade unions. [applause]

Dear delegates, the task of our congress is to draw a balance and make it clear how future tasks will be solved, and how we visualize the role of trade unions in further forming the developed socialist society. Everything will continue to be dominated by the entirety of the basic interests of the workers class and all working people.

The most important interest of the working people and all the people remains preserving and safeguarding peace. Closely connected with it is the interest in strengthening socialism, in the unity of economic and social policy, and in further perfecting socialist democracy. Simultaneously there is the interest in forming production and increasing it according to plan in a modern way, and in further permanent improvement in the material and spiritual-cultural conditions with which social security and welfare for all will be improved. Those interests must be represented in our Republic by the FDGB as the greatest mass and class organization. Representing them does not merely mean voicing them. Much more is involved. Everything must be solidly formed, and the real advantages and potential of our socialist system must be exploited for it.

Therefore, we are concentrating on the strong democratic cooperation of our members in fulfilling the tasks that will help implement their interests. A young trade union member and young brigade member, who is building here in neighboring [passage indistinct] expressed it succinctly and to the point in our newspaper TRIBUENE: One can talk a lot, but action is the real challenge. Therefore, we are developing the activity of our members in the constantly renewed broad stream of initiatives directed at new developments.

Interests are the driving forces. That was true in the past, and it is also true now. Our trade union struggle is structured, on principle. It is based on the power of workers and peasants, on socialist ownership of the means of production, and it facilitates and requires the development of the workers' creative forces.

Whoever wants to see what socialist trade union struggle is should watch socialist competition for just one day. And if there is still some obstacle, we will be strong enough to remove it in a most undramatic way, with the normal means of trade union work and the norms of our laws, while moving ahead. [applause]

Dear delegates, because of our intensive work the decisions adopted at the 10th FDGB Congress could be fulfilled. We can present a good balance to the 11th FDGB Congress. We have made efficient use of the means of trade union work -- as we proposed to do at the 10th congress -- for the growth in efficiency of our national economy. What has been reached [passage indistinct] CAD-CAM systems, flexible automation, and increasing utilization of key technologies have opened new fields for trade union work. We have considered that since the 10th congress. Consistent with our economic strategy, we have made utilizing new technique and modern technologies the center of socialist competition; thus, we have had good working results. The GDR produced a total national income of 1,087 billion marks between 1981 and 1985. That means, it exceeded one trillion marks for the first time. National income increased by 4.3 percent in 1986 as compared to the previous year. The increase in labor productivity, which between 1981 and 1985 accounted for 90 percent of the national income growth, was of decisive significance for that development. In 1986 we succeeded for the first time in securing the growth of our national income exclusively by increasing productivity. That illustrates that the increase in economic productivity can be primarily attributed to the results of science and technology. Thanks to the political power of the workers and peasants in the GDR, socialist economic development means planned and steady economic growth. It means full employment and growing nominal and real income. Thus, it is fundamentally different from economic developments in capitalist countries. Apart from depressions and crises, mass unemployment remains at a high level in all phases of the capitalist economic cycle. Even an upswing cannot sufficiently stimulate an increase in employment.

Dear colleagues, I would like to remind you in this connection that at the Ninth FDGB Congress, 18 million unemployed people were mentioned in referring to the developed capitalist countries. When the 10th FDGB Congress took place it was 28 million unemployed. Nowadays it is more than 31 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries. The figures are bourgeois statistics, calculated in a way that involves many tricks, so that the full scope of joblessness is clouded. For example, youngsters who have never worked are not listed at all in the statistics. They number in the hundreds of thousands. Especially youth and women are most seriously affected by joblessness. The assertion and declarations made by many bourgeois politicians in all those years -- especially during election campigns -- that things should be changed are countless. [passage indistinct]

We do not underrate the important economic capability of many capitalist states. Regardless of what they may produce by applying modern technology in capitalist ways, one thing is not produced there and cannot be produced there: full employment and social security for all working people.

Whereas human rights are trampled on in the capitalist world, we can establish that the GDR has no backlog in making human rights real. [applause]

Much more, dear colleagues, we are happy and proud of the basic values of socialism we have created which mold our society -- freedom, democracy, work, social justice. [applause]

Dear delegates, in implementing the economic strategy, characterized by the unity of economy and social policy, since the years of the 10th FDGB Congress, we have persistently [passage indistinct].

Nowadays we really can state that our overall life is lighter because of those great achievements. [applause]

Considering all the apartments that have been built and that are yet to be built, rents will remain stable.

Dear colleagues, since the 10th FDGB Congress the real incomes of the population rose further. If one considers the whole period starting with the 8th party congress -- from 1971 until 1986 -- then real income has doubled, and more.

Per capita income has increased 191 percent. That development includes the results of the performance-oriented wage policy and the many increases in old-age pensions and other social services. Workers' income is the most important income to increase, according to plan, the material and cultural living standard of the working people. Regarding progress since the 10th congress in relation to the performance-oriented wage policy, it can be stated that, thus far, productivity wages have become effective for 4.8 million workers, craftsmen, engineers, and agricultural workers.

Moreover, performance-oriented wage measures have become effective for 3.6 million workers, including people working in the people's education sector, nurses, researchers, engineers, and many others.

The average monthly gross working income of fully employed workers and employees in people's owned plants was 1,056 marks in the year of the 10th FDGB Congress and 1,170 marks in 1986. The average wage is an economic factor showing the wage development trend, which is clearly positive.

The word average implies above and below, or else it would not exist. We are well aware of that.

The premiums paid in the people's owned industry increased, according to the average calculation per fully employed person, from 1,107 marks to 1,190 marks. For the period ahead of us -- to 1990 -- the real income per capita of the population is planned to rise four percent annually, while an increase in net money revenues is planned to the same extent.

The overall growth process in real income and its continuation according to schedule remains connected to the policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, rents, charges, and services.

The citizens of our country are paying the same prices today that they did in the fifties for meat, bread, butter, milk, and other basic foods. The same goes for heating, electric power, transportation services, mail, and many others. To secure that, 17 billion marks were spent from the state budget during the period of the 10th congress. That spending grew to 48 billion marks by 1986.

Stable consumer prices of essentials are an unrenounceable part of the climate of social security. That is a great achievement of real socialism in our country, which has a durable, positive effect on each citizens' purse. Accordingly, turnover in the retail sector has risen continuously since the 10th FDGB Congress, accounting for 117 billion marks in 1986. We want to continue that policy. For that reason, it is always necessary to be aware of the crucial basic condition -- the further dynamic rise of economic power.

Colleagues, many factors characterize the development of our living standard. For the working and living conditions of the working people, it is essential that, during the process of production intensification since the 10th FDGB Congress, about 240,000 new jobs were created or reshaped each year in industry, building, and transportation.

By doing so, working complications were eliminated of 410,000 working people. The number of work accidents has been reduced further, the rate now being 23.6 out of 1,000 people employed.

We are striving, in accordance with the development of economic power, for longer recreation vacation time, and a step-by-step transition toward the 40-hour workweek.

Today one worker out of five works a 40-hour week. That is true of all working people who work three shifts and for mothers with two or more children. More than half a million two-shift workers work 42 hours a week. Since the 10th congress, the union's vacation service has further developed exciting recreation vacations. Its development stretches more than four decades now, and is the main recreation organization for working people. It started in 1947 with 10 union recreation houses. Today the FDGB has 694 such houses, making available a total of 5.1 million trips, including enterprise recreation houses in 1986.

The promotion of families -- services for mothers and children -- showed increasing development during the period reviewed. Examples are the comprehensive socio-political steps toward further improving working and living conditions of families with children, and the promotion of young marriages, which began on 1 May last year. Proceeding from the joint decision made by the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Board, and the Council of Ministers, in the next few days a significant increase in children's allowances will become effective. For the first child, a monthly allowance of 50 marks will be paid -- thus far it has been 20 marks. For the second child, 100 marks will be paid -- thus far 20 marks. For the third and subsequent children families will receive 150 marks for each -- to date 100 marks. That means a family with three children will get 160 marks in cash more per month. The overall increase in children's allowances requires an annual sum of about 2 billion marks.

Dear colleagues, these are steps with which the lives of families will perceptibly be further improved. The gap in per capita incomes of households with children and households without children is clearly being reduced.

Like the promotion of families with children and mothers with jobs, social policy for youth and retired workers is a firm component in the course of the main task.

During the period under review, two increases in old-age pensions became effective consistent with the increasing capability of the national economy. There have been altogether five pension increases since the establishment of the main task at the Eighth SED Congress. The overall scope of old-age pensions paid in our country rose from 9.7 billion marks in 1970 to 18.2 billion marks last year.

Colleagues, the union-led social insurance has proven to be a strong element of social policy during the period under review. The overall expenses of social insurance -- more than 29 billion marks in 1986 -- as set off against revenues of 15.3 billion marks. For revenues, it is essential that the obligatory contribution of an insured person remains 60 marks per month.

Every year the national budget has made available funds to ensure the high performance of social insurance in all areas and to provide for its further development. It amounted to 13.6 billion marks in 1986, and totals more than 62 million marks for the overall period under review.

Dear delegates, it is our declared goal to take further steps toward improving working and living conditions. Of course, we adhere to the principle that the development of the GDR's economic power is the basis for all we do. We propose the following things to the party and state leadership that should be examined:

First, from 1988 on, to extend annual holidays by 1 week for working women from the age of 55 on, and for working men from the age of 60 on. [applause]

That would be a significant social-political measure that would concern all those working people who have 5 years until they enter the age of retirement.

Second, a further considerable old-age pension increase should be carried out during the GDR's 40th anniversary of existence. For the minimum pensions and for the minimum contributions, fixed according to the number of working years in a working life, it should be 30 marks after 15 working years, and 100 marks per month after 45 working years. [applause]

Colleagues, according to available figures, such an increase in old-age pensions would require an additional annual 2 billion marks from the national budget. What Comrade Erich Honecker said at the 11th SED Congress about improving the conditions of older citizens' declining years is furthered by these proposals. [applause]

Colleagues, you have in hand comprehensive written material about the balance of the unions' activities since the 10th congress.

Every fact and every figure in our assessment -- and I could mention many other things -- has its history. It is the history of the trade unions' determined struggle under the leadership of the party of the working class for socialism, for a society without exploitation, in which the workers organize their work and their life in accordance with their own interests. Whatever we were able to achieve was and is connected with the increasing influence of the trade unions on the whole political, economic, and intellectual-cultural life in our country. Yes, we can even say that our free, strong trade unions are a basic pillar of socialist democracy. [applause]

Without neglecting the necessary critical examination of our work, the facts of our assessment confirm for the period following the 10th FDGB Congress that the FDGB continued its activities successfully and that it is further oriented toward progress and development. It goes without saying that for trade union work it is also true that what has been achieved is not yet what could be achieved. As strong trade unions, we will continue to do our very best in the main field of struggle of our work -- the unity of economic and social policy -- to fulfill the sense of socialism.

Our trade unions are strong because they struggle under SED leadership. They are strong because elected trade union officials work together in close coordination with members in enterprises and hold political talks about all problems of life and work.

That is and remains decisive so that everywhere and at any time all of us will act with understanding and conviction, so that competition will develop in accordance with economic strategy and will be efficiently implemented in accordance with the plan, and so that a creative climate within the collectives will be promoted by good work and living conditions. The trade union's strength is also reflected by its determination to put in order what is still out of order and to eliminate anything that hampers initiatives and new developments. With all that we are fulfilling the high expectations to struggle as strong trade unions for a strong socialism.

Dear delegates, we do not want to frustrate that high expectation.

Dear delegates, esteemed guests, all that we have done up to now and continue to do is part of our great effort to safeguard world peace. We are determined to support the policy of peaceful coexistence. The course of confrontation and armament pursued by leading U.S. and NATO circles, which are dogged in their inflexible war plans, creates dangers that have never existed before for mankind. Our trade union policy is centered on finding ways to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to secure mankind's survival and its future. Our view is that the world does not need more weapons, but more understanding. The madness of armament must be halted. Nowadays it monopolizes extraordinary national resources and deprives mankind the opportunity to efficiently solve the urgent problems of underdevelopment and starvation.

Dear colleagues, $1.7 million is spent for weapons-related purposes every minute. That is 60 times an hour, 24 hours every day, 365 days of the year. What concerns us about that situation, what we want, and what we reaffirm again was pointed out by our comrade, Erich Honecker, at the 11th World Trade Union Congress -- give peace a chance. [applause]

The chance for a secure world peace is not a vague fantasy. It can be found in the consistent peace policy of socialism, in the comprehensive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact about strictly controlled arms limitation and disarmament for all kinds of weapons on the principle of equality and equal security. It can be found in the bold plan to free the world of all nuclear weapons before the end of this millennium. The chance for peace was presented to the whole world in the proposals that Comrade Gorbachev submitted to the U.S. President in Reykjavik. With responsibility and willingness to compromise, the Soviet Union separated the problem of eliminating the intermediate-range missiles in Europe from the whole complex of disarmament problems surrounding the creation of a nuclear-free world. On 1 March, Comrade Gorbachev proposed to sign immediately a special agreement on that matter. Immediately after the new proposals became known, our party and state leadership expressed its approval. Comrade Erich Honecker immediately addressed FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Proceeding from the direct interest of the two German states in a signing of the proposed agreement, Comrade Erich Honecker encouraged talks between their governments to find out how the GDR and the FRG could contribute to the opportunity offered by the new Soviet proposal. As is known, the proposed agreement would include the removal from GDR territory of longer-range tactical missiles that had been deployed in the GDR in reaction to the deployment of the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missile in Western Europe. The Soviet proposal and Comrade Erich Honecker's initiative are fully supported by the GDR trade unions. [applause]

All the Soviet proposals, including the most recent ones submitted by Comrade Gorbachev in Prague and Moscow, meet with our full approval.

The FDGB fully supports the proposal submitted by Comrade Erich Honecker in a letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl to enter immediately into negotiations on establishing a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe. Substantial negotiations on that important disarmament proposal -- based on the joint initiative by the SED, the SPD, and the Czechoslovak Communist Party -- are even more significant in view of the negotiations on eliminating all intermediate-range missiles. The signing of the proposed agreement would free our continent from a considerable part of the nuclear burden. Simultaneously we continue to advocate reducing and eliminating strategic weapons and prohibiting any deployment of weapons in space.

A restrained arms race, disarmament, peace, and peaceful existence -- that is our trade union mission. It connects us firmly to the peace policy of our socialist state, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist states. Together with all who are reasonable and realistic, we are fighting the chance for peace to become a reality, in the interest of mankind. [applause]

Dear colleagues, our trade union work continues to be guided by a fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist states, and by developing the potential of socialism and its peace-preserving strength. Strong socialism is the secure foundation to preserve world peace. The trade union elections demonstrated the clearly mature understanding of our members of the connection between domestic and foreign policy. It is the basis of their daily actions, guided by the slogan: My workplace is my fighting place for peace.

Dear colleagues, doing everything possible and continuously expanding the scope of what is possible in strengthening socialism so as to increase our influence in preserving peace -- that is responsible trade union action. We will continue jointly to make our contribution to give peace a chance, in the interest of mankind. [applause]

Dear colleagues, the trade union interest in socialism begins with the production of material goods, from which it derives its strength. Guided by the orientation of the 10th congress, we have -- in implementing unity between economic and social policy -- energetically worked to strengthen the economic power of our country. That remains our basic position. The economic plan and the 5-year plan are our work programs, because they express the interests of the workers class and of all people, and because they are rooted in strong democratic bases. Therefore, we are energetically struggling to overfulfill the tasks outlined in the 1987 plan and also to overfulfill the entire 5-year plan. Based on the agreement and decisions of spokesmen in assemblies, in enterprises, and combines, the trade unions are pursuing socialist competition.

Everything the competition begins and achieves proves to be a significant power of socialist democracy, through which cooperation, planning, and government by the working people is shaped. Competition is the comprehensive economic and political action of the workers class and all working people of our country and their trade unions to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress.

The economic strategy decided upon by the party congress is the basic orientation for the trade unions comprehensively to develop the democratic cooperation of all their members to further strengthen the economy. We are directing the strength of socialist competition at freeing all the qualitative factors of growth. Socialist competition means to struggle everywhere, in combines and enterprises, to fulfill and overfulfill the 1987 economic plan targets through a high level of daily work performance for production in line with the contract and the product, and thus for a growing final product that can be distributed for the good supply of the people, for our economy, and for export.

In such a way the competition slogan, High performance for the benefit of the people and for peace -- all to implement the 11th SED Congress decisions, is being successfully implemented.

The FDGB Federal Executive Board states: We want to make life in our socialist GDR even richer and more beautiful and will do everything to make it so. Let us use all the advantages of our social system successfully to enter virgin soil in socialist production.

Dear colleagues, at the 10th FDGB Congress, the term CAD-CAM did not yet exist. Today there are more than 24,700 CAD-CAM workstations and systems. At the 10th congress, 21,900 robots were operating; today there are 71,000. Thanks to the far-sighted policy of our Marxist-Leninist party, our economy today has an expanding micro-electronics basis. Its products are the starting point of modernizing many products, and they determine to a great extent the level of goods production.

Dear delegates, the dynamic development of the economy today means solving the tasks posed by the scientific-technical revolution. The comprehensive intensification of production through exploitation of the most modern results of science and technology has become the decisive basis of economic development. Our efforts in the current 5-year plan period are particularly aimed at accelerated development and broad application of key technologies. Every trade union member must understand very well that particularly in that field the decision will be made on the further development of our economic strength. In this way the development speed of labor productivity will be decidedly increased, and a productivity level indispensable for further social progress will be achieved.

That also shapes the decisions made by the plants' union shop stewards, who started the competition at the beginning of this year. At he Friedrich Ebert electrical instrument plant in Berlin, at the Schwarze Pumpe Fritz Seldmann gas combine, at the Thalheim Stockings combine, and in all enterprises, goals were decided upon that reach far beyond what the goals have been to date. Those goals aim at quicker growth in work productivity in relation to net production, at double-digit growth rates while material and energy consumption decreases, at the use of key technologies, and at increasing automation. Competition is designed in such a way that the schedule targets are comprehensively intensified during the struggle, showing high rates in renewing goods and with socialist rationalization comprising all elements of production. Another thing is characteristic of the competition -- the struggle for high work productivity according to schedule while keeping expenses low is always closely connected with improving working and living conditions.

However, nothing is accomplished by self-congratulation. Those processes require us to constantly exert a creative influence. For example, in carrying out an important automation project in the Dessau electrical engines works, a new solution was implemented that did not initially consider all the effects on the working environment. As a result there were strains on the working people. Now some changes must be made.

That underscores our demand to consider all issues concerning working and living conditions the moment that new technological solutions are found. It is also a fact, however, dear colleagues, that technological change always means entering strange territory. Thus, it is possible that even if one plans as well as possible, some questions will remain that only appear distinctly when a project is implemented -- ending up with a need for new requirements.

All the more important is that technological change and the development of socialist democracy in the enterprises go hand in hand. The co-shaping role of the working people -- thus our union activity -- is an important condition for completing the tasks of the scientific-technological revolution in such a way that man, with his capabilities, interests, and needs, always remains in control of what is going on.

Colleagues, to broadly apply key technologies, the results of competition are gaining increasing importance in the pre-production phase. Achieving the greatest benefit for the national economy in that area and -- racing against time -- achieving good and leading positions in certain areas requires that we increasingly develop and promote those initiatives that will yield the greatest success in the struggle for top performances.

Primarily, that requires well-organized, well-targeted socialist common work, which is and remains a great challenge and opportunity for scientists, researchers and inventors, designers, technologists, laboratory workers, and all other workers involved in research, development, and technology. The unions support a creative climate of competition -- characterized by the unconditional desire to seek performance, creativity, the preparedness to take risks, and, most of all, the readiness to take responsibility in examining and transforming new ideas and solutions -- in all areas. An important platform for high competition goals and their complete fulfillment can be found in the ambitious obligations books [pflichtenhefte] and renewal passports [erneuerungspaesse]. The union national board considers it especially necessary that the experiences of the unions in exerting their influence on the socialist common work are systematically conveyed to scientific facilities and enterprises.

The metal union, the chemical union, the glass and ceramics union, and the science union have done many exemplary things in that context. One thing is clear: Common work that is oriented to results does not simply come about when the involved union boards just snap their fingers, as it were. It is based, and simply must be based, on the definite contracts for performance required by law, which must be agreed upon by the plant's managers, or the combines' managers, and the scientific facilities.

On that basis, things get going when the goals fixed in those contracts for performance become the subject of competition within a plant and obligations by facilities, plants, and work collectives.

What is a proven matter is the organization of competition in the service sector, comprising selected state plan projects, conducted by the unions. Here the respective plant has to take the responsibility for the final product.

In view of the growing importance and high value of research cooperation, we believe that even temporary collectives, composed of economic facilities and plants -- if they cooperate more than 1 year -- should be given the opportunity to acquire the honor title collective of socialist work. We have submitted proposals on the appropriate amendments to the legal order to the Council of Ministers.

Colleagues, with modern technology being on the way, the unions are seeking new paths in applying Lenin's competitive principles. What have we learned from recent competitive practice?

Competition's effectiveness depends to an even greater degree on the harmonious adjustment of collectives' obligations and initiatives, thus eliminating discrepancies from the start. That also serves the need for production continuity. Cost-effective, quality products will be available in the required quantity only if all parties involved in the goods manufacturing process coordinate their projects, constantly compare their achievements, and exchange experiences.

The Soemmerda office machine workers and their cooperating partners have proven that in an exemplary way. Our experience shows that to achieve that goal, the collectives need a constant stream of solid information about the needs and relationships of the working processes and of plan fulfillment by state managers.

Dear colleagues, socialist competition must contribute above all to regular use of modern facilities as effectively as possible, to ensure they run smoothly and they are always available. The working person can influence that. Most of all, it should be an obligation.

The particular aim of competition must be to fulfill and exceed the planned daily rate of utilization, the productive cycle time per shift, and the schedule targets in quantity, and regarding date and quality criteria.

Orienting all sides involved to such homogeneous competitive action requires adequate, definite, simple, clear, fixed times that each can influence. The new conditions cannot be treated all alike, as it were. It must also be considered that aside from people working under modern conditions, there is still a considerable number of workers who are manufacturing goods in the conventional way. For that reason, what is even more topical is Vladimir Ilich Lenin's hint, directed against any form of stereotypes and formalism, that agreement about basics -- the most important and essential matters -- is not disturbed, but is guaranteed by the multiplicity of situations, the local, unique approach to things.

Finally, we have to use modern computer technology in evaluating competition. That technology ensures quick recording, analysis, and results of socialist competition, providing valuable information for the purpose of comparing performance.

The comparison of performance is the crucial thing for competition because it shows who works well and who cannot yet make that claim. Competition reveals its mobilizing and education power by constantly comparing performance publicly. The unions must ensure with stubbornness and determination that responsible managers make every decision necessary to guarantee continual manufacturing, thus turning achieved results into general, long-term performance.

Dear colleagues, we emphasize that competition can do much, but it cannot substitute for the managers' role. Competition will become stunted if that role is not executed in a responsible way. The national board, therefore, welcomes what Comrade Erich Honecker said in his 6 February 1987 speech: What the workers expect of each socialist manager is to clearly set out tasks, organize work well, and, not least, always keep an open ear to individual concerns. [applause]

The SED Central Committee's seminar of general managers and the Central Committee's party organizers on 12 and 13 March 1987 in Leipzig, in which the industrial union chairmen also participated, established the managers' tasks to further implemennt the 11th party congress decisions and Comrade Erich Honecker's report to the kreis headquarters' first secretaries. All those decisions flow into our work.

Colleagues, competent cooperation by unions in carrying out the tasks set by our party is unrenounceable. For example, the tasks closely connected to production intensification include effective use of society's work assets. It is and remains an important source of economic and social progress. In that contest, it is important to use cadres consistent with their qualifications, use time well for capacity utilization of shift work, and make better use of working hours. Another thing is equally concerned -- eliminating inactive periods and extra hours, planning the recruitment meeting of the work force well, and using it effectively.

Young mothers in the Piesteritz agro-chemical VEB, following the birthing year and no longer able to work in the 3-shift system, were expected to do jobs that did not correspond to their qualifications. It was even recommended they leave the enterprise if they did not comply. Union officials quite rightly opposed it. Such bureaucratic proceeding harms the interests of women at the same time that it contradicts the requirement to effectively use work assets. A compromise to use the good experience in the Leuna and Buna combines to reach a solution in the interest of all concerned was worked out at the union's request.

Colleagues, with the Schwedt initiative we have a proven concept of how work assets can be utilized more effectively in the process of all-out rationalization. Opportunities in that context have by far not been utilizing fully. We must help take advantage of those opportunities everywhere and prevent them from being neglected anywhere. What is important is to considerably increase the number of workers to be recruited for shift work, for the production of consumer goods, and for services, and primarily for the stronger development of building rationalization equipment.

Active cooperation by workers in socialist rationalization is closely intertwinded with their own participation in scientific work organization. It is the working people in the end who decide whether the new technology achieves the planned parameters and performance. Therefore, scientfic work organization gains even greater significance when it is closely connected with socialist competition.

Colleagues, the innovator's movement has shown the greatest benefits to society. Including the results of indirect use [nachnutzung], they amount to about 6.12 billion marks. The innovator's movement, therefore, has become an important element of socialist competition, particularly when it comes to socialist rationalization. Currently and in the future, the innovator's work is particularly characterized by active creativity in modernizing the preparation to use key technologies, in creating and modifying work places, and constantly improving the proportion between cost and yield.

When we look at the innovator's movement with a critical eye, then we see that in such centers of the working class like Magdeburg, in the innovator's movement is below that which is possible. No union leadership must permit the innovator's movement to be treated only as a statistic, or statistical factor in competition. What the innovator's movement wants is to work with people. From that position, we want to do more to make the innovator's initiative prosper even more, to achieve great performances, and to examine all ideas and proposals carefully, thus being able to implement them quickly.

Colleagues, for some years now we have managed -- while achieving a higher degree of product refinement -- to maintain good national economic growth at a time when material and energy consumption decreased. There are even greater tasks to be accomplished in that area in the years to come. It is in the nature of things that such an issue has an important place in socialist competition. That is also proven by the obligation taken by an increasing number of enterprises that they return funds not used at the beginning of a plan year. What is exemplary for well-organized energy saving is the concept practiced at the Carl Zeiss Jena combine to fulfill tasks with 8 percent less electrical power.

Full production with less energy -- we want to support that movement actively. Rational energy use is the most important means to cope with the increasing need for energy.

Improving the cost-yield ratio in production means reducing costs. Reducing costs is the main way to increase national income and to distribute the surplus to society. The struggle to reduce costs, primarily in connection with renewing production, is a decisive precondition of dynamic economic growth. Budgeting and balancing the cost reductions achieved during competition is, therefore, gaining importance.

Dear colleagues, we expressly oppose tendencies to water down budgets, thus depriving them of their function of reducing costs. That is what happens if criteria are included in budgets that are entirely inappropriate, for example, the participation in societal events, solidarity services, etc. No union leadership is allowed to tolerate such formalism. It is the close connection of the budget with the annual premium and other forms of material stimulation that enhances the budget's importance. Thus, the plan, accounting, and socialist competition are becoming firmly unified in each working collective.

Colleagues, the prestige of an industrial state also depends on the reputation its goods have. Quality facilitates export opportunities. It is quality that, above all, meets with the working people's wish to be able to buy good products for good money. Guaranteeing the high quality of production is, to our understanding, a main point in the democratic cooperation of the working people and their collectives -- a fundamental position of competition.

The quality of production is determined by the quality of work. It is a sign of deep understanding of such questions when an increasing number of workers use their knowledge and abilities in socialist competition is such a way that they can say about themselves: I am a respected quality worker. My work has a good reputation. That is the morale we need. In such an atmosphere faulty production and inspections can be judged more stringently, and sloppy work will no longer be tolerated. We have had good experience. Competition initiatives such as: My hand for my product, and Everybody supplies everybody with quality, have proved efficient in the past. We should continue that path in our endeavor to implement consistently trouble-free production.

Dear colleagues, the production of industrial consumer goods is to be increased 31 percent by 1990, as compared with 1985 -- an increase by almost one third. That illustrates the growing importance of consumer goods production to unifying of economic and social policy. Socialist competition can and must make an even greater contribution to that end. That does not just apply to traditional producers of consumer goods, to light industry collectives, industries under bezirk management, and to the food industry, but more than ever to all combines and enterprises. It applies to the whole national economy.

The sometimes half-hearted attitude of some combines and enterprises in production means industry regarding the tasks of the consumer goods industry should be overcome. The task of producing high equality goods for the people and for export is very ambitious. Innovation rates of 30 to 40 percent and more must be reached every year. High utility value, durability, stylishness, fashion, and serviceability -- GDR citizens have as much right to these as foreign customers. It has not gone unnoticed that there have been more than a few critical comments, particularly during the union elections, about these matters. Let us work to ensure that in that area changes occur more quickly to satisfy the needs of the people. Simultaneously, we emphasize the significance of fulfilling all of our foreign trade commitments. All necessary exports within the framework of the national economic plan to socialist economic areas, as well as to non-socialist countries, must be fulfilled on schedule and with high quality. That, too, is an important aspect of socialist competition.

Dear colleagues, we need top products capable of competing on the international market and yielding high profits. Without efficient exports, it would not be possible to import what our economy and our population needs.

Dear delegates, many of you who had not seen our capital for a long time did not restrain your delight in arriving at the congress yesterday when you saw how beautiful our Berlin has become. That is our common delight -- our common pride. The trade unions have actively worked to further develop Berlin, the capital of the GDR, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of our country. Our Berlin, we can say today, presents itself as an efficient and attractive metropolis of the socialist German state. [applause]

Internationally respected, our capital bears the honorary name, city of peace. What the working class and all workers have accomplished here under SED leadership is the crowning of Berlin's 750-year old history. The socialist development of the capital was and is a great common work, including the diligent work of the workers of Berlin and all bezirks of the GDR. It is a natural process of give and take, in which all citizens of our country are participating. The workers and their trade union organizations in all bezirks have fulfilled their commitments to Berlin's socialist development with manifold activities and performance and will do so in the future. Simultaneously, the workers in the capital, in the combines and enterprises of electrotechnical engineering and electronics, the construction industry, the consumer goods industry, in the institutes of the academies of sciences and the health system, as well as in cultural institutions, have made a growing contribution toward implementing the unity of economic and social policy, a contribution that has an effect on all bezirks. For instance, new and proven competition initiatives that correspond to the necessities of the party's economic strategy are demonstrating -- with a speed typical of Berlin -- what we really can achieve. Everybody, every day, with a good balance, and the like, were born in our capital, and they have been giving strong impetus to socialist competition. When Berlin and the whole Republic celebrates the city's jubilee this year, we will reaffirm: To promote further the common and fruitful work of the workers of Berlin and of all bezirks in the interest of strengthening socialism is the directive of the 11th FDGB Congress for all trade union organization of our country. [applause]

Dear colleagues, since the 10th FDGB Congress our trade union work involves our duties toward the cooperative farmers in implementing the alliance and agricultural policy of the party of the workers' class. As we know, the FDGB carries out its responsibility in this important economic field, mainly through the agriculture, foodstuffs, and forestry trade unions, in combines, peoples owned enterprises, cooperative installations and scientific centers.

The productivity of socialist agriculture has developed well in the past years to the advantage of our people. This is a recognized merit of cooperative farmers and agricultural workers. For their production successes, industry and construction workers and transport workers have fulfilled important conditions. We will continue our alliance commitments in the same way in the future. The trade unions continue making their contributions to the development of peoples' owned farms and kreis agricultural enterprises as bases of the workers' calls in the country. With the continued application of key technologies and further intensified cooperation, all peoples' owned farms must become effective producers. Thus, they are supposed to exert even more effective influence on developments in the country as consultation and demonstration enterprises. The best experience is the starting point in making the strength of competition and the innovators' movement even more effective in the fields, stables, the foodstuffs and forestry industry, agricultural technology, and cooperative installations. Here, too, increased production must always be linked with the improvement of working and living conditions. This corresponds to our responsibility for reliable supply of the people with foodstuffs and for the supply of industry with agricultural raw materials. The trade union members must help to overfulfill the plans in the competition.

The 13th GDR Farmers' Congress will take place in a few weeks. The trade unions will support the implementation of its decisions in a tested way and they will closely cooperate with the mass organization of cooperative farmers and horticulture workers, and the farmers' mutual aid association.

Dear delegates, fortunately 53 percent of all GDR households have a small garden or a plot of land to spend weekends on — 53 percent of the households. Workers or employees have 70 percent of them. Many trade union members tend small gardens in their free time and also breed small animals. It serves as recreation, but it also produces a considerable amount of vegetables, eggs, fruits, and meat to augment what is offered in shops or plant kitchens.

Since the 10th FDGB Congress, many plant trade union managements have developed cooperation with the association of small gardeners, settlers, and small animal breeders. Collective plant contracts contain pertinent stipulations. We welcome that initiative and we are very glad that through that initiative the allotment of new garden plots will be done in such a way that outstanding workers, innovators, and rationalization experts will be considered.

Dear colleagues, the great change in the social position of women is clearly demonstrated by their creative work and achievements in forming the developed socialist society. Their contribution to implementing the unity between economic and social policy is truly indispensable. That was convincingly demonstrated at the 12th federal congress of the Democratic Womens' League of Germany in March. Of the women able to work, 91.3 percent work in a profession today. In socialist competition and in the innovators' movement, 35.1 percent of the innovators are women. Women and girls are significantly involved everywhere in our progress. The reports of the Federal Executive Board stress what is generally significant regarding women.

However, the generally significant comes about only through individual action. It is based on the individuality of every individual woman, her life, and her own problems.

Dear deputies, let us discuss a woman to show what women and girls our country has. On 8 March -- International Women's Day -- Liselotte Holstein, a machine operator at the Deuben Brown coal plant, Halle Bezirk, was given the Clara Zetkin medal. Who is that woman? She has three children and five grandchildren. First she worked in the kitchen, then she qualified as a machinery operator, and is now working round-the-clock shifts. She is engaged in trade union work. She is a deputy department chairman at trade union headquarters, and she works in the Democratic Women's League of Germany. In addition to all that she is taking care of her 83-year-old father.

Dear delegates, is that not a hero of our time? Yes, it is! [applause]

One could name many more such women. There are thousands of them who produce great achievements by the side of men in forming the developed socialist society. This is worth the gratitude and appreciation of all of us.

Women and girls have efficiently reacted to the challenge of the scientific-technical revolution. The number of those completing their education every year -- mostly in the natural science and technology field -- is growing constantly. Many trade unions [words indistinct], supported this eagerness to learn -- assisted by women's commissions -- by bringing influence to bear on the development of manifold forms and methods of continuing education. Thus, the different situations of mothers, shift workers, and older women were taken into account right from the start. Based on this good experience, we want to promote the preparedness of women to take over responsible functions, and to open up access for more women to new technologies. It calls for timely information, effective political-ideological work, jobs promoting productivity and personality, and task-oriented education. Last but not least, it calls for improved working conditions with consideration of health protection and safety on the job. Our trade union work must deal with all that. This is all the more so if exploitation of new technology requires working in several shifts. We know that many new and sometimes complicated situations will thus be faced by women and their families. Every trade union management should discuss this in a sensitive and comradely way with the women in looking for the best solutions for society, they themselves, and their families. An important prerequisite was created in trade unions, permitting our trade union work in that sense always to consider the interests of female colleagues.

Women are represented in trade union functions, basic organizations, managements, and executive boards more than ever. Every second trade union function in our country is carried out by a woman. More than 1.4 million women and girls have taken over functions, and we are certain that it will be of great advantage to them, to trade union work, and all the FDGB. We appreciate that as an important element of real equality and as convincing evidence of trade union democracy. It corresponds to the significant role of girls and women in our organization and in our whole society. The central executive boards of five industrial trade unions and FDGB trade unions, with its large membership, are headed by women today.

Dear colleagues, that is unique in the history of the German trade union movement. [applause]

Dear colleagues, trade union activity since the 10th congress has been characterized by efforts in all fields to utilize the great revolutionary force represented by the youth of our country in good cooperation with the Socialist Youth Association to further develop our socialist society.

That is a basic element of trade union activity. We always measure our work by what it really achieves in showing confidence in boys and girls and giving them responsibility. That is a basic norm of our social practice. We support it actively so that the boys and girls of today, as class-conscious fighters, may take our socialist cause to the third millennium. Let us say to the delegates, whoever wears the blue shirt of the youth association and is taking part in this congress and who in person represents the cooperation between FDJ and the FDGB: Be certain, our heart belongs to youth. All trade unionists consider it a class duty to further develop the proven comradely cooperation with the youth association on all levels. [applause]

Dear colleagues, the FDJ economic initiatives of young workers, engineers, and scientists are making important contributions to mastering key technologies. Especially microelectronics, CAD-CAM technology, and biotechnology are real test fields for youth. We consider it a fact of great social importance for the future of our country that 45 percent of young workers take part in the innovation movement. Two-thirds work in the fair of future master workmen [messe der meister von morgen] movement. The development of our capital, which we mentioned before, is unthinkable without the contribution of youth in the FDJ initiative in Berlin. Youth collectives work in all focal points of our national economy, participate in the growing tasks of socialist economic integration, and accomplish, together with their Soviet class brothers, great performances in economically important projects, such as the central youth object -- the USSR natural gas pipeline. Youth brigade members like Joerg Harder, Martina Pfefferkorn, or Klaus Dieter Krohn, who together with their collectives achieved the best results in highest performance shifts on the occasion of International Peace Day, are pioneers who pave the way for progress in socialist competition. Together with the FDJ, we will see to it that the 45,000 youth brigades will develop steadily and that new ones will be built. We will also promote the integration of young engineers and scientists in FDJ youth research collectives. They proved to be a very appropriate form to make the intellectual potential of the young intelligentsia efficient for top performances in our race with time.

Dear delegates, for the years since the 10th FDGB Congress it holds true: Stronger than ever before and in accordance with the sense of socialism economic achievements have been used for the welfare of the people. Part of the inseparable unity of economic and social policy is the performance-oriented wage policy. In our country, we follow the principle: Everybody according to his abilities, everybody according to his performance. That performance principle expresses the highest degree of social justice in our historical stage of development. We reject any form of egalitarianism. As Karl Marx said in his criticism of the Gotha program: Equality means that work has to be measured by the same standard. Our political-ideological work, our whole trade union activity, must be based on the fact that the performance principle is the fundamental principle of distribution in socialism. It has been our experience that consistent implementation of the socialist performance principle is a great driving force for economic and social progress.

We will continue the performance-oriented wage policy and, as decided at the 11th SED Congress, we will gradually increase productivity wages until 1990 for about 4.5 million workers, foremen, university and technical university cadres, technical, and economic experts. It is valid today and in the future: He who achieves much in mastering science and technology, who develops top-level products, or builds them, who works out or applies key technologies, should note it clearly and positively in his performance-oriented pay.

We are for a far stronger use of potential in performance-oriented wage increases in the fields of research, development, construction, and project planning, keeping high standards in mind. The restraint seen in some plants is out of place. It hinders the development of necessary speed in the qualified fulfillment of tasks. That is equally valid in granting personal salary groups as a recognition for above-average qualifications and initiatives. Performance-oriented wages bring strong influence to bear on safeguarding production increases along with decreasing the use of raw materials, material, and energy. The wages of production workers will be linked more and more to the high quality of products, conservation of material, and productive exploitation of machinery and installations -- especially in the field of new technology. Together with modernization and automation, and the application of key technologies, these points of view gain significance. Despite recognition of the progress achieved, we cannot be content that slow progress is still being made in applying the new qualitative norms. High achievements and respective wages naturally presuppose favorable conditions for achievement. Therefore, it is a tested and solid principle to study performance-oriented wages in close connection with socialist rationalization, the Schwedt initiative, and especially scientific work organization. Together with the working people, based on their initiative and ideas, all reserves must be freed and concentrated to guarantee high, or above-average performance growth.

Dear colleagues, it is incontestable that the performance-oriented wage policy, if gradually applied together with central planning, has stood its test well. Means and forces can thus be concentrated on important matters. Thus, it becomes simultaneously possible to take the achieved wage level into consideration when selecting the plans that will introduce performance-oriented wages in a given year. Naturally, we do not ignore the facts that the gradual implementation of new wages parallel to existing ones can touch off expectations that cannot be immediately fulfilled.

That increases the trade union's responsibility to explain and prepare every step with conviction and patience and to take into account actual local conditions. We do not approve, for instance, of wage policy measures being taken against workers' interests, as if they had nothing to do with it, as happened in the Berlin central metallurgical industrial installations combine. Trade union functionaries in such cases should be less tolerant of directors who have difficulties cooperating with workers. We will not and we must not deviate from our proven principle, to implement the performance-oriented wage policy with the broad participation of the workers and strictly observing socialist legality. Much is expected from work with premium funds. They should be used such that efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the plan will be further stimulated. To make the end-of-the-year premium more effective as a performance and fulfillment premium requires performance projects and parameters everywhere directed toward high growth and decreasing energy use. The premiums should be used according to plan even more in order to promote high performance, in particular in science and technology. That also applies to those problems that are being solved by combines and enterprises with scientific institutions within the framework of research cooperation. Target premiums and contract premiums have particularly proved successful.

Dear delegates, socialist labor culture increasingly turns out to be a generally social and, thus, a trade union matter. The main thing here is the contents of work, work conditions, and all subjective factors necessary to improve effectiveness. We persistently support the plan to create or restructure 1.3 million jobs by 1990 and to eliminate work handicaps for 450,000 workers.

We are not content that in 1986 we had the lowest accident rate since the foundation of the GDR. We want to continue that development by acting in socialist competition everywhere in an uncompromising way to increase labor safety according to plan. Technical security and protection of workers must be promoted with daily controls and monthly checkups. It must be a natural habit everywhere. The life and health of our colleagues is involved, as well as the prevention of economic losses.

Therefore, we strive everywhere for a regime of exact work and high industrial discipline. This is not just a management problem. Everybody involved in production has his personal responsibility. Absolute adherence to operating instructions, careful maintenance, persistent action by managers not to let routine and carelessness come up, solid knowledge of how to protect oneself in case of fire or a breakdown — all that distinguishes socialist work collectives.

We must constantly ensure that not just protective means -- especially protective clothing -- will be available in sufficient quantity and quality, but that the skillful, careful, and economical use of it will be ensured. In connection with the use of new technology, it must be considered that the strain in the working process is shifting more and more from physical to psychological strain. This calls for farsightedness and a sophisticated attitude in scientific organization of work and in health and accident protection on the job, and the arrangement of work places.

All environment protection measures have our full support. This, too, involves the quality of life today and tomorrow. To take care of woods and meadows, to decrease the pollution of air and water -- these are matters that must be linked more effectively to the development of economic strength.

FRG PAPER REPORTS ACCIDENTS AT NUCLEAR PLANT

AU241406 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Hanover, West Germany, April 24 (AFP) -- Accidents have occurred "regularly" at East Germany's largest nuclear power plant, the Bruno Leuschner Kombinat, the NEUE PRESS newspaper reported here Friday, quoting a former plant executive.

The alleged accidents are never made public so as not to worry the local population, the executive said, adding that staff security was sacrificed for productivity, with major repairs being made without turning the reactors off.

The plant is of the same type as that of Chernobyl, in the Soviet Union, where the worst known nuclear power plant in history occurred a year ago, he said, adding that he had worked there for seven years.

The former executive lambasted what he called "the bad quality of the equipment, the staff's carelesness and laxism" as well as the "irresponsibility" of Soviet technicians at the plant.

NEUE PRESS said the man, identified only by the pseudonym Nico Weber, had been chief of radiation protection. It did not specify where or when he had been interviewed, but said that the man had fled to West Germany in 1985 after serving a two-year prison sentence in East Germany.

AUTHORITIES PREVENT PEACE MEMBERS FROM CSSR TRAVEL

LD242106 Hamburg DPA in German 2015 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) -- An attempt by 17 peace group members to travel to Prague together, despite a ban by the GDR authorities, failed today. Only five of them passed through passport control at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport this evening. All the others failed to appear at the meeting place in East Berlin, a spokesman for the group reported. One woman was dragged into a car on her way there, while another member was picked up in his apartment.

The spokesman presumed the others were also detained by police. The 17 GDR citizens, who belong to the group "Initiative for Peace and Human Rights," have repeatedly been prevented from making a journey to Prague despite the existence of visa-free traffic with the CSSR. They were summoned by local police authorities, (?where) they were supposed to sign a document, to the effect that they are excluded from visa-free traffic with the CSSR. They refused to sign.

NEUES DEUTSCHAND ANNOUNCES 1 MAY RALLY

AU240940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Boxed-in announcement at the bottom of page]

[Text] Berliners: 1 May 1987 is marked by the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in the year of Berlin's 750th anniversary.

The FDGB Bezirk Executive Committee, the SED Bezirk leadership, and the bezirk committee of the National Front call on everyone to take part in the militant rally on 1 May.

Start: 0900 hours in Karl-Marx-Allee.
Decorate the houses and enterprises!
Take part in the militant rally on 1 May!

We are demonstrating for the well-being of the people, for the safeguarding of peace -- for the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress!

Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class!

Speaker: Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee.

LOSONCZI ON VACATION FOR 'HEALTH REASONS'

LD242120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Budapest, April 24 (TANJUG) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, is on vacation for health reasons, Janos Barabas, deputy head of the department for agitation and propaganda of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) Central Committee, told his press conference here today.

In so saying, he dissociated himself from unofficial bits of information having it that personnel changes in the state and party apparatuses would be discussed at a session of the HSWP CC next week, the first one this year.

A question to that effect was asked at the press conference today in relation to a statement made by Janos Kadar in Stockholm yesterday on needs to have young and fresh forces in high posts since a new style of work requires new people. [passage omitted]

The visit by Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU CC, to Hungary was qualified as a regular interparty exchange of views by Barabas and to ensue after it is a departure by Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary-general of the HSWP, for Moscow.

USSR'S LIGACHEV CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS

Tours 'Mikromed' Factory, Farm

LD241846 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI) -- As was already reported, on Friday Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, secretary of the Central Committee, visited parts of the Hungarian countryside. He was accompanied on his journey by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee, as well as by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

The guests first visited the "New Life" cooperative farm in Sarisap, where they became acquainted with its operation. They heard a briefing on the work and achievements of the farm, operating on seven thousand hectares, with nearly 1800 members and employees, and then they visited the farm lands.

Yegor Ligachev also went to see a household plot. He asked about the everyday life of the family of five who operated it, and then turned to Minister of Agriculture and Food Affairs Jeno Vancsa and asked whether he didn't think that the development of the household plots had exceeded that of large scale farming. The answer was that both areas have advanced at about the same rate in recent years.

The next stop on the trip was Esztergom where the guests studied the work of "Mikromed" the first Hungarian-Soviet joint venture. Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and Istvan Martos, general manager of the Medicor works, which is the Hungarian founding company, reported on the process of setting up this joint venture producing medical instruments, and on its significance. Bela Badi, general manager of "Mikromed" reported on the time that has gone by since the founding, stressing that the organization has its own export and import rights, and thus it handles the entire innovation chain ranging from market research on through development, to manufacture and sales.

The company primarily produces diagnostic facilities, cardiological devices, and automatic blood pressure gauges from components procurable in the socialist countries, this year almost exclusively for the Soviet market, though next year it will also meet orders from Hungarian firms. Later on plans call for expanding the production pattern. Yegor Ligachev was told that "Mikromed", which began operation on April 1st, is to have a revenue from sales this year along calculated at 3 to 4 million roubles. In the years to come the founding Soviet and Hungarian companies are expecting dynamic development, and consider that by 1992 "Mikromed" can attain an annual revenue from sales of 100 million roubles.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU told that he considered the pioneering work leading to the foundation of the first Hungarian-Soviet joint venture to be of extraordinarily great importance. This type of concrete and successful development of inter-company relations based upon economic interest is a new and highly important phase in the cooperation of the two countries and the two peoples. The Soviet leadership is doing everything it can to insure the development of this type of cooperation, but an essential condition for it is for the joint ventures to produce top quality products up to or even exceeding vanguard international standards.

Following the visit to the factory Yegor Ligachev travelled to Szentendre, where he saw the famous sights of the town, and then returned to Budapest in the late afternoon.

In the evening he visited the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party where he met with the leaders of the Hungarian capital city. Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Municipal Council briefed the guest on the development of Budapest, and the situation, achievements and aspiration of the residents. Present at the meeting was Boris Stukalin.

Meets With Kadar

LD251532 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the Central Committee, at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters on Saturday.

Cordial comradely talks were held on the implementation of resolutions of the 13th HSWP and 27th CPSU Congresses, and the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. The principal directions of the two parties' activity were also discussed. Janos Kadar and Yegor Ligachev confirmed the importance of mutual support and solidarity between the HSWP and CPSU, and stressed that their parties have identical views of the main tasks of accelerating the socio-economic development of the two countries and strenthening democracy and social debate.

The parties to the talks noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Soviet cooperation was successfully developing in all fields of life. They stressed the importance of the agreements of principle concluded at last year's high-level meetings for the settlement of tasks facing the Hungarian economy, the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic ties on the basis of mutual advantages and the widespread introduction of up-to-date forms of production, technical and scientific cooperation. It was pointed out that particular attention has to be paid to consistent implementation.

The parties agreed that the renewal of the socialist countries' cooperation on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, independence and mutual responsibility can successfully contribute to increasing the international prestige of socialism and consolidating the positions of the forces of peace and progress, through extensive exchanges of views. Janos Kadar pointed out that the latest far-reaching proposals provide a reliable basis for major agreements on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. A stand was taken for the continuation and intensification of political dialogue among states.

The meeting was attended by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Holds News Conference

LD251646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 87

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who held talks in Budapest, today met with Janos Kadar. The world press frequently describes him as number two in the Soviet leadership. A visit such as this is by no means extraordinary, since it is part of the normal order of close relations. However, it is by all accounts a novelty that 2 days ago Ligachev, in the speech he made at a Budapest factory, told several interesting details of his discussions here. This afternoon, departing even further from past practices, he even held a press conference; Gyorgy Bernat now reports on this:

[Bernat] We highly appreciate our discussions with Janos Kadar and other leaders of the MSZMP. We have held full, interesting, and very lengthy discussions, which have confirmed the identity of our views both in the building of socialism and in foreign policy, said Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his introduction to today's press conference. It was stated that every party should determine for itself how it should attain its objectives, utilizing but not imitating the experiences of others. This was also given great emphasis during the discussions with Janos Kadar. It has also been stated that cooperation must be continued at a new level. A main area of this could be the direct relations of enterprises, their production and economic joint ventures, and the creation of joint economic and scientific organizations. And, said Yegor Ligachev, we reject every form that has outlived its time.

Speaking about the process of transformation in the Soviet Union, Yegor Ligachev said that its objective is not to liberalize the system, or to make the Soviet Union more appealing to somebody; the transformations are prescribed by objective demands that socialism should be even better, that socialism should be even more socialistic, that democracy, socialist morality, should be greater. This is not a reversible process, and it mobilizes the people for progress. In this work we have also utilized Hungarian experiences, said Yegor Ligachev. We are still only at the start of transformation. This is not an easy task, but already there are favorable results, above all in agricultural production, in discipline, and in the development of healthy social, moral conditions. At the same time, the positive trends are not yet of a permanent nature, said the CPSU Politburo member at the press conference.

Speaking about foreign political issues, Yegor Ligachev said that cooperation with socialist countries is a priority. In his Prague speech, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that a new phase of cooperation is unfolding, the essence of which is that the parties possess equal rights, independence, their own policies, the ability to seek their own solutions; every party is responsible before its own people for its own policies.

In answer to the question from Hungarian Radio whether some kind of effective armaments limitation or reduction agreement is still conceivable with this U.S. Administration, Yegor Ligachev said: We are ready to sign an agreement of this kind regardless of the government, even with the present Reagan administration. It can be carried out, it can be done, but the events will show whether the U.S. side is willing for this to occur. Our proposal rests on the table. It is up to the United States to reply.

I also asked where is the limit of the willingness for compromise that can be seen in the Soviet Union's proposals. Yegor Ligachev's reply: We are ready for every compromise, but only if it does not infringe on the principle of the equal security of countries. If it leads to equality, then we are willing to accept every proposal, even one relating to the security of space. We cannot imagine our own security at the expense of the security of others, said Yegor Ligachev.

Discusses Bilateral Cooperation

LD251832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Yegor Ligachev gave an international press conference this afternoon. Gyorgy Bernat reports:

[Bernat] Yegor Ligachev said at his news conference in the Atrium-Hyatt Hotel: We have held full, interesting, and lengthy discussions with Janos Kadar and other members of the MSZMP Politburo. I have been on a working visit in your country; we have spoken about issues of practice. Our standpoints coincide on the issues of cooperation and of foreign policy. Our relations are rising to a higher level; the main areas of this could be the creation of direct cooperation between enterprises, production joint ventures, and the development of joint economic and scientific organizations, said Yegor Ligachev. From his Budapest discussions he highlighted that both sides agreed that every form of cooperation which has outlived its time must be rejected.

Speaking about the changes in the Soviet Union, Yegor Ligachev said that they are not guided by some kind of liberalization or by the wish to make the country appear in finer colors. The need for restructuring [perestroyka] has been brought about by objective processes; in this we also make use of the experiences and lessons amassed in the socialist countries, among them Hungary. Every party should work out its own policy, for which it is responsible before its own people; no party is given the perogative of conductor. Naturally, the objectives are shared, but every single country and party works under different conditions; consequently their solutions are different too.

In his answers to journalists' questions the politician described as noteworthy the Hungarian experiences in the area of economic management, in the creation of enterprise independence, in the shouldering of economic responsibility, and in the creation of democratic institutions that are evolving in production. The decision in favor of electing Soviet enterprise leaders was also made in consequence of the Hungarian example; in June, after the analysis of the lessons drawn in Hungary, multiple nominations will be experimentally introduced at certain levels of Soviet council elections.

At the same time, Yegor Ligachev also pointed out that the Soviet Union condemns imitation because it causes economic, political, and moral damage.

In the Soviet Union's foreign policy, first place is occupied by cooperation with socialist countries, said Yegor Ligachev. [passage omitted on material contained in referent item]

Stresses Restructuring

LD251921 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] The leading staffers of several large world papers, news agencies, and leading TV companies bombarded Yegor Ligachev with their questions in the Atrium-Hyatt Hotel this afternoon. The member of the Soviet party's Politburo answered 16 interesting questions, which are presented in part in our report:

[Unidentified reporter] The Soviet leadership is studying the experiences of every socialist country, including those of Hungary, which has already solved many questions still posing problems in the Soviet Union. This was stressed, among other things, by Yegor Ligachev at his press conference. The Soviet politician first of all gave a brief synopsis of his Budapest discussions. During these he met with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar. The discussions confirmed that there is total understanding between the two parties in every field.

After this Ligachev dealt with the changes taking place in the Soviet Union. Explaining the essence of the restructuring, the openness and the acceleration, he stressed that the objective is to improve material well-being and to assert socialist democracy. It is difficult to change ingrained habits, he added, but the first results have already been achieved. In the process of the transformation, the Soviet Union wishes to utilize experiences of the friendly socialist countries, including those of Hungary.

At the press conference there were several questions relating to the so-called Hungarian model. With regard to the building of society, our objectives, our ideology, and our principles are identical, Ligachev stressed. However, there are divergences arising from national, cultural, and historical traditions, as well as with the tempo of realization. The Soviet party considers it very important that every country should work out its own path according to its own tasks.

The reporter from THE LOS ANGELES TIMES asked whether the Soviet Union had been asked to mediate in the solution of the Hungarian-Romanian diverg nce of views. Ligachev's reply was: The problems between the two friendly states will presumably be resolved without a deciding judge.

In answer to a question from the TV "Newsreel" program, the Soviet politician spoke about the transformation of foreign trade as well. In the future, enterprises are to be given greater independence in this field; however, the monopoly of foreign trade will remain. The Soviet Union supports the creation of mixed enterprises with Western firms, but naturally, only with guaranteed mutual advantages.

Among the international problems, mention was made at the press conference first and foremost of disarmament. Moscow is ready for agreement with any U.S. Administration, even the present one. The signing of the agreement does not depend on the Soviet Union, which is ready for any kind of compromise if it does not violate the bases of its policy and guarantees equal security.

Regarding socialist countries' cooperation, the Soviet Union desires to raise this to a higher level, representing a new quality, in accordance with the demands of the age, said Yegor Ligachev.

Explains Upcoming Plenum, Reform

LD262020 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 87

[From the "Week" program]

[Text] A high-ranking guest in our country this week was Yegor Ligachev, the number two person in Soviet party leadership. Illustrating the Soviet Union's new way of thinking, Ligachev held a news conference in Budapest, which has not been customary. The Atrium-Hyatt Hotel's ballroom was packed with domestic and foreign journalists, television and radio reporters. Here is a particularly interesting question and answer from among the 16 questions and answers that were heard during the 70-minute press conference:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Which Hungarian economic reforms and practical measures could be of interest and perhaps serve as an example for the Soviet Union, and which are Hungarian measures which may not appeal in your country?

[Ligachev in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] We are very interested in the Hungarian experience, first and foremost in its economic development. Of the Hungarian economic experiences, our attention is directed first of all toward the methods of economic management, to the measures aimed at strengthening the independence and responsibility of the lower economic management units -- the enterprises -- and to the activity of the enterprise councils.

We are also interested in the democracy that is manifested in production. During the visit to the Budapest Machine Tool Factory, we listened attentively to the Hungarian colleagues who spoke about this topic, because in the near future, we will also be dealing in detail with these issues. In Hungarian practice, we also see further interesting experiments connected with the transformation of the credit, finance, and banking systems, as well as with price formation. From the Soviet press you will also note that we have just arrived at this phase.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee will shortly be taking place. I have already said it, but I would like to stress it once again -- I am deliberately not indicating a time. If it turns out that the plenum has to be somehwat postponed because the topics and materials to be debated must be well prepared, then it is going to be rumored there is once again a schism [szakadas] in the CPSU Politburo. At this upcoming plenum, we shall debate the tasks confronting our party in the qualitative transformation of the economic management system. I think that the Hungarian experiences in this field will come in handy for us, these will be important issues of principle. We are preparing for this plenum very carefully and comprehensively; we are also studying the experiences of the other fraternal countries, comparing them with our own practice.

Regarding what appeals and what does not appeal to us in the Hungarian example, I think this is not a realistic method of approach. It is not serious because every country looks for solutions independently, not as in the past. It is not true that Moscow's conductor's baton, or Moscow's hand is in everything, and in that way others form their policies or develop their methods. You have to understand this gentlemen. Every nation has a right to its own way. We do not hinder this at all; on the contrary, we encourage it.

We condemn it when others copy our practice without regard to their own circumstances. In fact, this causes serious political, economic, and moral damage. It is in our interest that the fraternal countries should develop, flourish, that their standard of living, their economy should improve, and that they should advance on the path leading to socialism, to communism. [end recording]

Seen Off by Nemeth

LD260900 Budapest MTI in English 0738 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) - Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the Central Committee, left Hungary on Sunday. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and other official personalities. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL VISITS BUDAPEST

AU251549 Budapest NEPSZABADSAC in Hungarian 23 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] U.S. State Department official Tom Simons paid a visit to Budapest on 22 April. The guest was received by MSZMP Central Committee Member Geza Kotai, head of the MSZMP Foreign Affairs Department. Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs held talks with the U.S. diplomat. At the talks, held in the presence of U.S. Ambassador Mark Palmer, they exchanged views on current international issues related to the recent Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial talks in Moscow, particularly on arms limitation and East-West relations, and on Hungarian-U.S. relations.

LEADERS SEND THANKS TO CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU

AU231937 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 87 p 5

[Message of thanks sent by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and to Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu for national day greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people, and on our own behalf, we express our thanks for the greetings and good wishes you conveyed to us on the national day of our homeland.

We wish to continue -- through joint efforts -- to develop the many-sided relations between our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of international solidarity, thus contributing to strengthening friendship between the Hungarian and the Romanian people, and attaining the common objectives included in the documents we jointly agreed upon.

We wish the Romanian people new successes in building the socialist society.

Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

EDUCATION MINISTER APPROVES WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

AU270852 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Apr 87 p 4

[Report by Imola Medve on the parliamentary session of metropolitan, county, and county town council chairmen held on 10 April, addressed by Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education: "Without Extremes"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] "We must look at the relationship of culture and the economy realistically, and in today's situation we must increase differentiation. This is, however, very difficult because, in the course of protecting interests, there are increasing objections to all kinds of innovations in book publishing and the film industry alike, as well as in the non-productive sphere. We must review all questions that cause tensions, and implement regulations concerning changes, not only for the sake of the subsidy system, but in connection with substantive questions. In order to do so we must stop showing a defensive attitude, and make progress field by field." Kopeczi emphasized the stipulated classroom construction program and asked the counties to fulfill it in the Seventh 5-Year Plan because, if we fall behind the stipulations, we might face an extremely difficult situation during the next 5-year plan. The subjects of teachers' working time and pay are being considered by an expert committee in the ministry. The low income of people working in the public education sector is depressing, but it is being kept on the agenda of the National Council of Trade Unions. However, it is uncertain when an income adjustement can take place.

Regarding the writers' association, Bela Kopeczi said that the ministry has approved its statutes; it considers the group to be an association which will receive an annual state subsidy of 6 million forints.

In the field of literature the association is entitled to carry out professional tasks, with its expertise carry on life, organize writers-readers meetings, and maintain international relations via the Ministry of Education. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SOVIET PETROLEUM IMPORTS -- Budapest, April 24 (MTI) -- In Budapest Friday Jozsef Toth, general manager of Hungary's Mineralimpex foreign trade company and Nikolay Zachinayev, deputy general manager of the Soviet Soyuzneftexport foreign trade association concluded a contract for a total of 1.4 million tons of Soviet petroleum industry products, mainly fuels, for delivery in 1987. Most of this amount will be pumped to Hungary in a pipeline, just as in past years. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 24 Apr 87 LD]

POLICE ARREST 40 PEACE ACTIVISTS, DISSIDENTS

AU241806 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (AFP) -- Polish police arrested about 40 peace activists and political dissidents Friday, many of them at their homes, and later released some after warning them about their future activities, informed sources said.

Among those detained were Jacek Czaputowicz, 27, one of the leaders of the ecological-pacifist movement Liberty and Peace (WIP) who was taken from his Warsaw home, they said.

Other WIP leaders were also rounded up by police and a WIP spokesman said the operation aimed at stopping the movement holding an international peace seminar in May to which delegates from both East and West Europe had been invited.

The sources said the arrests took place in most major Polish cities and police searched homes, seizing illegal publications and confiscating documents concerning the seminar.

One of those arrested and later released, Jarema Dubiel, was "warned against following up activities involving the meeting," they added.

The seminar, scheduled to take place in five Warsaw churches from May 7 to 9, is centered on the theme of peace and the Helsinki Agreement -- part of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which dealt, among other matters, with human rights issues.

At least 10 members of the banned Solidarity union were questioned by police at Gdansk while some 15 others were arrested in Wroclaw.

Also among those arrested, the sources said, were Marek Jakubowiec, member of the Wroclaw Committee for Respect of Legality, Jadwiga Morawiecka, wife of the leader of the clandestine Fighting Solidarity and Krzysztof Krol from the Confederation for an Independent Poland, the sources added.

DPA Report

LD242041 Hamburg DPA in German 1947 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- In a nationwide action today Polish police searched the apartments and houses of at least 50 members of the opposition and detained several people. According to information from dissident circles, members of the banned trade union Solidarity, the pacifist movement Freedom and Peace, and the nationally oriented Confederation of Independent Poland in Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Krakow, Poznan, and Gorzow Wielkopolski were involved.

Among those detained in Warsaw was Jacek Czaputowicz, spokesman of the Freedom and peace Organization, following a house search. The organization plans to hold an international peace seminar 7-9 May. Regarding the arrests of members of Solidarity, Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa said the police action was intended to scare off participants in independent May rallies.

Solidarity Warned

LD251801 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Officers of the Security Service conducted a national operation yesterday and today for the preventive exposure of the structures of the so-called Fighting Solidarity and certain other illegal groups, their activists, and the persons helping them. A total of 537 warnings were issued, at the same time refraining from the application of punitive sanctions. In many cases, participants in the warning interviews declared that they would renounce further activity in this illegal structure.

Among those covered by the preventive operations was the majority of Fighting Solidarity's leadership, including the so-called Political Council of this structure. They include Krzysztof B, Piotr N, Pawel F, Zofia N, Andrzej B, Jaroslaw Z, Halina P, Antoni L, Andrzej Z, Zbigniew L, Wojciech N, and Jan P.

During these interviews, highly productive duplicating equipment and materials, already printed propaganda publications were discovered and in many cases, voluntarily handed over to the authorities. There were two large printing centers in Warsaw and Wroclaw. Several stores of illegal publications in the Gdansk, Poznan, and Radom areas were indicated. In Warsaw, a considerable number of leaflets containing provocative slogans were seized.

Preventive activities constitute an expression of the consistent will of the state authorities to strive to ensure peace in the country and to enable a return to normal life of persons conducting activities contrary to the law.

Nine Receive Amnesty

LD251807 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- Chairman of the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Law Abidingness, Public Order and Social Discipline, Minister of Home Affairs Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak met, April 21-24, Chairman of the National Council of the patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski, Acting Chairman ofthe All-Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ) Wojciech Obarski, Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki, Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta and First President of the Supreme Court Wlodzimierz Berutowicz.

Having taken into consideration initiatives and guarantee given by Jan Dobraczynski and Wojciech Obarski, Gen. Kiszczak has asked Poland's prosecutor general to apply the benefits of the law of July 17, 1986, on the special procedures towards the perpetrators of some offences to seven persons deprived of freedom from Krakow and to two from Gdansk, who attempted to commit acts bearing traits of terrorism and endangering the life and health of people.

Guided by humanitarian reasons, Poland's prosecutor general lifted the temporary arrest and ordered to take actions aiming at applying the amnesty regulations to those persons.

On April 24-25, security service functioneries carried out a nation-wide prevention operation expose the structures of the so-called Fighting Solidarity, as well as of some other illegal groups, their active and supporting persons.

Five hundred thirty seven warning talks were held, with measures of penal repression being desisted from. In numerous cases, participants in these talks declared they desisted from the further activities in that illegal structure.

Amid the persons covered by the prevention operation was also the majority of the leadership of the "Fighting Solidarity," including the so-called political council of that structure, among others: Krzysztof B, Piortr M., Pawel F., Zofia M., Andrzej B., Jaroslaw Z., Halina P., Antoni L., Andrzel Z., Zgigniew L., Wojciech M., Jan P.

Simultaneously during these talks, revealed were and in many cases voluntarily given away to authorities highly sophisticated mimeographing equipment, as well as materials and already brought out propaganda publications, among other things ones being in two large printing points in Warsaw and Wroclaw.

Fingered were also a number of places for storing illegal printed matters in Gdansk, Poznan and Radom, and in Warsaw taken over was a considerable number of leaflets of abetting contents.

The prevention actions are a manifestation of the consistent will of state authorities in striving for peace in the land and enabling the persons whose activities incompatible with the law were exposed to come back to normal life.

SOVIET ARMS NEGOTIATOR SPEAKS WITH DAILY

LD251725 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- Head of the Soviet Union's Foreign Ministry's Department for Limitation of Armaments and Disarmament Viktor Karpov made a statement for the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA. Excerpts:

"Immediately after the USSR undid the Reykjavik package and separated intermediate range missiles from other issues of nuclear and space armaments, the U.S. delegation presented its draft treaty introducing a new package and it verbally adopts a stand on a separate solving the problem of intermediate range missiles.

"What does the new package consist in? It consists in the fact that agreement on intermediate range missiles in Europe will depend on solving the problem of short-range missiles.

"We do not want to increase the level of Soviet-U.S. nuclear confrontation. We strive to lower it and to fully remove nuclear threat. That is why we do not want the talks on the intermediate range missiles to result in decisions leading to preserving high level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, even if this were to take place under a different cover. We come out for full removal of Soviet and U.S. intermediate range missiles from Europe. We want also other, short-range missiles to disappear from Europe. We are ready to hold talks aimed in this direction.

"The heart of the matter is the following: If the U.S. is really guided by the Reykjavik agreement on intermediate range missiles, it should remove artificial obstacles it itself put on the road to solving the problem. If the U.S. side continued to insist on short-range missiles, to strive to preserve the Pershing-2 missiles in a veiled form and to give up physical removal of cruise missiles stationed in Europe, all this will arouse natural doubts of the Soviet side as to the conformity of Washington's words with deeds," Karpov said.

URBAN CLARIFIES NAME OF AGENT'S CONTACT

LD242255 Warsaw PAP in English 2222 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- The Polish Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban explained today that when at his press conference of last April 22 he had named Magdalena Sokolowska as the person contacting with Albert Mueller, member of the U.S. intelligence, he had meant the Magdalena Marianna Sokolowska of Warsaw, a Polish Academy of Sciences staffer.

Minister Urban passed this explanation at the request of the persons with the identical first- and surname who feared ill fame.

AMMUNITION REPORTEDLY SUPPLIED TO CONTRAS

LD261110 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Large amounts of ammunition have been flowing from Poland and Romania to the contra guerrillas in Nicaragua, and the ammunitiion has been paid for by the United States.

According to Thomas Olsson, a researcher at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the ammunition deals by these two East European countries are examples of how political and strategic considerations have to yield to commercial interests in international arms dealings.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL STOPS IN WARSAW

AU240859 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Allan Homes, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-military affairs, visited Warsaw on 17 April in order to convey to the Polish Government information on the American-Soviet talks during the Moscow visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The talks were conducted on the Polish side by Jan Kinast, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

U.S. SENATORS MEET ORZECHOWSKI, OTHERS 15-17 APR

AU240852 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] PAP -- U.S. Senators Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and John Warner, a member of this committee, visited Poland from 15 to 17 April.

On 16 April, they visited Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Sejm National Defense Commission. This meeting was attended by General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense. The subject of the talks was disarmament problems.

On the same day, S. Nunn and J. Warner were received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who touched on key problems in the international situation and discussed the paths of PPR foreign policy, including aspects of Polish-American relations.

Also present was John R. Davis Jr, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim.

OFFICIAL ITINERARY OF POPE'S VISIT REPORTED

AU221726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 87 p 6

["Communique on the Program of Pope John Paul II's Third Visit to Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of the highest state authorities of the PPR and Polish Episcopate, the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, will visit Poland from 8 to 14 June, 1987. His third pilgrimage to his homeland is connected with the Second National Eucharistic Congress.

The program of the Holy Father's pilgrimage involving public appearances is as follows:

1. Monday, 8 June.

At 1045, the Holy Father will arrive in Warsaw at the Okecie military airfield in an Italian airline aircraft Alitalia.

At the airport he will be greeted by representatives of the highest PPR authorities, including Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, State Council chairman; bishops, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland.

Next, the Holy Father will proceed in a special car to the Basilica of St John the Baptist, where he will meet the nuns and address them, and also pray at the grave of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

From there, he will proceed to the residence of Warsaw archishops for an ecumenical meeting.

At 1530 he will proceed to the Royal Castle, where he will meet with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, State Council chairman, as well as with representatives of the PPR authorities, after which he will tour the castle.

At 1815 he will celebrate mass at All Saints Church to mark the opening of the Second National Eucharistic Congress, and will deliver a sermon.

2. Tuesday, 9 June

At 0930, the Holy Father will travel to the former concentration camp at Majdanek, to the mausoleum, where he will offer prayers for those murdered there and lay flowers.

At 1015 he will meet with representatives of the world of education at the Catholic University of Lublin, to whom he will give a speech, after which there will be a service in the university forecourt and a meeting with university employees and students.

At 1600 the Holy Father will celebrate mass in the Czuba district of Lublin, during which he will ordain priests. After the mass, he will fly to Tarnow.

3. Wednesday, 10 June

At 0900, the Holy Father will celebrate mass at the "Jasna II" district of Tarnow, involving the beatification of the blessed Karolina Kozkowna, and will deliver a sermon.

At 1445, the Holy Father will celebrate vespers in front of the cathedral, attended by the clergy, and will deliver a sermon. After this he will fly to Krakow.

At 1745, the Holy Father will arrive in Blonie Krakowskie, where he will hold a service and meet with the faithful of the Archdiocese of Krakow, to whom he will deliver words of greeting. Later he will proceed to the Wawel Cathedral, where at 1830 he will celebrate mass and deliver a sermon.

4. Thursday, 11 June

The Holy Father will leave Krakow in the morning, flying from Balice airport to Szczecin.

At 1100, the Holy Father will celebrate mass at Jasne Blonie Square and deliver a sermon. During the mass, marriage vows will be renewed and the figure of Our Lady of Fatima crowned.

At 1345 there will be a ceremonious laying of the foundation stone for a new seminary in Szczecin.

At 1615, the Holy Father will meet with seminary students in front of the Cathedral of St James and will give an informal speech. The clergy will also attend. Next, the Holy Father will depart for Dabie Airport, whence he will fly to Gdynia.

At 1930, the Holy Father will arrive at Kosciuszko Square in Gdynia, where he will meet with maritime personnel and give a speech. After this, he will sail to Sopot, where he will proceed to the residence of the bishop of Gdansk in Oliwa.

5. Friday, 12 June

At 0900, the Holy Father will said to Westerplatte, where he will hold a service and meet with young people, to whom he will give an informal speech. After this meeting he will sail to Gdansk, where he will proceed along the streets of the old quarter to the Basilica of St Mary.

At 1115, in the basilica, the Holy Father will meet with sick people, to whom he will deliver a speech and administer the sacrament.

At 1530, the Holy Father will celebrate mass in the Zaspa district of Gdansk and deliver a sermon, after which he will proceed to Rebiechowo Airport in order to fly to Czestochowa.

Upon his arrival in Czestochowa, he will proceed to the Jasna Gora Monastery.

At 2100 he will recite the Jasna Gora Appeal together with the faithful.

6. Saturday, 13 June

At 0700, the Holy Father will celebrate mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa and deliver a sermon, after which he will fly to Lodz.

At 1035, at the airfield of the Lodz Aero Club, the Holy Father will celebrate mass and deliver a semon. During the mass a group of children will receive their first communion.

At 1600 the Holy Father will visit Lodz Cathedral.

At 1645 he will meet with textile workers from the "Uniontex" cotton plant and give them an informal speech, after which he will fly to Warsaw.

At 1930 the Holy Father will meet with members of the artistic community at the Church of the Holy Cross. After a service there he will give them an informal speech.

7. Sunday, 14 June

At 1000, at the Parade Square, the Holy Father will celebrate mass and deliver a sermon to mark the end of the eucharistic congress, and will beatify Bishop Marcin Kozala. After the mass he will deliver an angelus and then lead a eucharistic procession to a festive altar in the Castle Square, where he will deliver a blessing to the entire fatherland.

At 1500 the Holy Father will meet with Polish bishops at the secretariat of the Polish Episcopate.

At 1630 he will proceed to the military airfield at Okecie, where there will be a farewell ceremony at 1715.

At 1800 the Holy Father will depart for Rome in a LOT Polish Airlines aircraft.

Warsaw 15 April, 1987 -- The Press Center for the Third Visit of Pope John Paul II.

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC SESSION CONCLUDES

AU261336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 26 Apr 87

["Romania and the U.S. Increase the Bilateral Economic Relationship" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1987 -- As we have announced, the 11th meeting of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Governmental Economic Commission ended in Bucharest Saturday. The meeting gave both sides an opportunity to find and agree on new ways to increase and diversify trade and their economic cooperation in various areas.

In their addresses at the end of the meeting, the heads of the two delegations, Ilie Vaduva, Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Clarence Brown, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce, spoke about the positive course of the economic cooperation between Romania and the U.S.A. They showed that conditions were in place for the two-way trade to grow, for cooperation in industry, in production in general, to expand and deepen -- through joint companies included -- and for cooperation in technology and science to increase.

Answering the question of an AGERPRES editor, Clarence Brown said among other things: "This is my first visit to Romania. I had a very pleasant interview with President Ceausescu for an hour or a little more. We talked about a number of things, including our relationship in technology areas, including the relationships that the two countries enjoy politically, and other areas of mutual concern between the two countries".

On the 11th meeting of the Bucharest commission, the speaker showed that, like the previous commissions, it identified and agreed on ways to increase the bilateral trade. He said that the protocol of the just-concluded session called for an increase of the trade between the two countries to the level of two billion dollars a year, which can be attained with better knowledge of the two countries' possibilities to cooperate in various areas.

Asked to say a word or two about the economic relationship between Romania and the U.S.A., Clarence Brown pointed to its long-term and stable character, which he said, was very productive for both countries. "I am sure that that relationship will continue and I hope that it continues to grow stronger" he said.

FRONT LINE AFRICAN COUNTRIES' DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU231252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0723 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1987 -- A delegation of South African countries arrived in Bucharest on April 23. The delegation is headed by Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, and includes Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Fernando Jose de Franca Dias Van Dunem, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola, Daniel Mbanze [spelling as received], deputy minister of foreign affairs and member of the cabinet of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Ioan Totu, Romanian's minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Ceausescu Meets Delegation

AU232000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 23, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on April 23, a ministerial delegation of the Front Line African Countries. The delegation included Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, Witness Magwende, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Fernando Jose de Franca Dias Van Dunem, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola, Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs, member of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed warm greetings from the heads of state and government of the Front Line African Countries, and their wish to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with Socialist Romania. Emphasis was also placed on the great appreciation enjoyed by Romania's foreign policy, by President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches and initiatives devoted to the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace, international understanding and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed to the heads of state and government his friendly salute and to the respective peoples wishes of peace, progress and welfare from the Romanian people.

During the interview, the foreign affairs minister of Zambia, a country that holds the presidency of the group of Front Line States, reported on the evolution of the situation in the region, also presenting their countries' positions in that connection. Keenest thanks were expressed for the constant support given by Romania, by the Romanian people to the struggle of the African countries' peoples against colonialism and neocolonialism, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for economic and social progress.

Stress was laid in that context on the particularly important role of the visits paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu to Africa, visits that every time accounted for powerful manifestations of Romania's collaboration and solidarity with those states and lifted onto a higher stage the political and economic relations between Romania and the countries in Africa.

Pointing out that Romania followed with interest the situation in Austral Africa, Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the Romanian people's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in that part of the continent, of all peoples in the continent for the eradication of colonialism, of all forms of domination and oppression, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for self-dependent economic and social development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania condemned most firmly South Africa's aggressive acts against the independent neighbour states, the racist, apartheid policy, the repressive measures of the Pretoria authorities against the majority African population in that country. Romania's active support of the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for winning national independence was expressed.

Nicolae Ceausescu evinced the need for collaboration among African states as well as the important role of the OAU in the development of collaboration among the countries of that continent, in rallying their efforts for the ensurance of the socio-economic development and the consolidation of independence, in the peaceful settlement of the problems existing among the states in that region.

It was stressed that Romania was resolved to further develop a broad economic and technico-scientific cooperation and in other domains with the front line countries, as part and parcel of the solidarity with those states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, the racist and apartheid policy.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu referred to a number of major international aspects and pointed out that in current circumstances, all peoples, progressive, realistic forces everywhere should rally their efforts and work in all firmness to halt the arms race and pass on a concrete disarmament measures, nuclear above all, to establish a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and peaceful collaboration to help nations concentrate their create efforts on free, self-reliant development, on the path of economic and social progress.

Showing that one of the most important issues is that of the eradication of underdevelopment, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that everything should be done for its global settlement -- including the developing countries' foreign debt issue. In this respect, stress was laid on the significance of the strengthening of the unity and collaboration of the developing countries both to set a joint platform in the negotiations with the developed countries and for the ensurance of their self-reliant socio-economic development.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the Bucharest visit of the delegation was an expression of the solidarity between Romania and the front line countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the racist and apartheid policy, for peace and new-type relations in the international life.

Ministers Meet With Press

AU232032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1987 -- At the conclusion of their Romanian visit, the delegates of the Austral African countries met Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest, Thursday afternoon.

In a statement made on the occasion, Luke Mwananshiku, foreign minister of the Republic of Zambia, warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania -- on his behalf and on that of the members of the delegation -- for the honour of calling on the Romanian head of state and for the talks held on the occasion. President Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, visited almost every country in African and on the occasion pointed out Romania's policy of support to our struggle for freedom, independence and progress, against racism. On behalf of the heads of our countries we express appreciation and thanks for the constant help granted by Romania to the just cause of the peoples of the Front-Line African States. The speaker also set forth the full accord and identity of points of view manifest during the Bucharest talks on questions regarding Austral Africa, the implementation of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and peace in the world. On leaving Romania, he said, I wish to express full satisfaction at the fruitful results of our visit.

In his address, the foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Witness Mangwende, laid stress on the prestige enjoyed throughout the world by the Romanian head of state. One cannot fail to realize one is in the presence of a great personality imposing himself through his ideas, ideals, goals, aspirations, hopes and capacity to see clearly the future. I can assure you that President Nicolae Ceausescu will make history as one of the great supporters of the cause of the oppressed peoples throughout the world. We all, as liberation movements, have come to know him one way or another.

We all have been supported at the time when we struggled for independence. He is on our side today in our struggle to develop our own economies and to improve the living standard of our peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is a genuine champion of peace. Not only does he devote his activity in the first place to the implementation of disarmament, but he also stands firmly for a reduction of the conventional arms. What is more, President Nicolae Ceausescu himself decided Romania's unilateral reduction of its arms, troops and military spending by five percent. What more powerful indication of his attachment to peace can there be?

Next, other members of the delegation of Austral African countries answered questions asked by the journalists and pointed out major aspects of the situation in that part of the African Continent and presented measures and initiative of the countries they represented towards the total elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism from the African Continent, of the racist policy of apartheid promoted by the Pretoria regime which denies the Namibian people's right to independence and which is a factor of destabilization of the independent neighbouring states. At the same time the speakers set forth the diplomatic actions taken by the front-line countries at the UN, the O.A.U., and the Nonaligned Movement, with a view to endorsement of economic sanctions against the South African regime.

Totu, Delegation Attend Dinner

AU231958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1987 -- Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ioan Totu met on April 23 with a ministerial delegation of the Front Line African Countries.

Views were exchanged on the international situation as a whole and mostly on the problems in Austral Africa. Aspects were approached of the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and those countries.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of the guests. Attending were Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, ministers, other Romanian officials and heads of diplomatic missions of the African states to Romania.

The members of the delegation left Bucharest in the evening.

DASCALESCU MEETS BULGARIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU171602 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1204 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/04/1987 -- Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Friday, April 17, Angel Zaprianov, chairman of the Committee for Material Management under the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria on a visit to Romania.

During the talks highlighted were the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, which continuously register an upward course, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the traditional meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

Also examined were aspects of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic relations, of the concrete ways for their further extension and diversification, in their mutual interest, of the cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL SENDS CABLE TO CEAUSESCU

AU191904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 87 p 4

["Telegram Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Higher Army Political Council With the Aktiv" -- on 15 April, in Bucharest]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the SR of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces,

The participants in the plenary meeting of the Higher Army Political Council with the aktiv discussed tasks incumbent upon our country's Armed Forces from the decision of the 24-25 March RCP Central Committee plenum and from your brilliant speech on that occasion, and also examined activities to implement requirements arising from the 13th RCP Congress decisions and from the supreme commander's directive to further raise the combat and political training of troops. On behalf of communists and the entire personnel of the Armed Forces, the participants in the plenary meeting express sentiments of boundless love, ardent gratitude, high esteem, and deep regard for your brilliant creative thinking and titanic work devoted to the comprehensive flourishing of the fatherland, the happiness and well-being of the people, and the increased defensive capability of Socialist Romania.

On this occasion, the country's soldiers reiterate their full endorsement of documents adopted by the March 1987 Central Committee plenum and express their boundless respect for you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, hero in the gallery of our nation's great heroes, builder of modern Socialist Romania, and ardent communist militant and patriot. Over a period of almost 55 years of revolutionary activity, you have devoted yourself to serving, with exemplary self-denial and peerless devotion, the supreme ideals of our country and working people and the noble cause of building socialism in our beloved fatherland.

We also pay warm homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking militant of our party, eminent politician and statesman, and scientist of great international renown, who, alongside of you, is carrying out a lively and untiring activity within our party-state leadership to promote the development of the fatherland, implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism, to promote the continuous flourishing of science, education, and culture in our country, and enrich the patrimony of universal knowledge.

The Higher Political Council plenary meeting assessed that our Army -- which is trained on the basis of the national military doctrine brilliantly conceived by you -- has scored important successes in raising the combat capacity of small and large units and in the activity on national worksites, and is always ready to carry out its missions and tasks. The plenary meeting established new political-organizational measures designed to lead to improving the training of troops and increasing the responsibility of all military men so that they can become able fighters, rich with military and political skills, and with a high socialist and revolutionary awareness, active participants in the fatherland's construction and defense.

We reiterate our total endorsement for your generous peace initiative concerning a 5 percent cutback in troops, armaments, and military expenditures -- an outstanding historic act which strongly proves our people's will for peace, understanding, and cooperation -- and we pledge to make all necessary efforts to further strengthen the combat capacity of the Army.

Fully endorsing our party-state international activity, the participants in the plenary meeting highly valued your new missions of peace, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to countries in Asia and Africa, considering these visits as new and telling proofs of the policy of broad international opening consistently promoted by Socialist Romania and its president, in the name of the noble ideals of peace, understanding, and cooperation.

Voicing the unflinching determination of communists and all soldiers, we assure you, much beloved Comrade Secretary General, that, the country's Armed Forces, looking to the forthcoming Party National Conference, will attain outstanding results in all fields of military life and will always be ready, at the country's and your orders, to defend, together with the entire nation, our revolutionary achievements and the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES MAY DAY WORK PROGRAM

AU241639 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Announcement of the State Council regarding the work program on 25-26 April and 1-2 May 1987:

Taking into consideration the fact that 1 and 2 May are not work days and in order to fully ensure the achievement of production tasks, 25 and 26 April will be working days, in accordance with the program for every unit established by ministries and the other central and local bodies.

On 1-2 May measures will be taken to ensure the normal functioning of production units which have a continuous work flow, of construction-assembly units, and of the units which are lagging behind in fulfilling production, especially production earmarked for export. Likewise, work will continue in accordance with the established programs in state and cooperative agricultural units which have not finished spring sowing activities.

BRIEFS

POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/4/1987 -- A new hydroelectric power plant -- Calimanesti -- is under construction on the Siret River, near Marasesti town (eastern Romania). It is the fourth hydroelectric power plant on that river, the largest of the stations built so far on the Siret. The power generating capacity of the plant is 50 mw, and the storage lake will have a volume of over 60 million cu.m. The three hydroelectric power plants linked so far to the national electric power grid -- Galbeni (31 mw), Racaciuni (with two power generating sets, 22 mw each) and Beresti-Sascut (two 23 mw generating sets) annually supply more than 300 million kwh, an amount which is to go up by 150 million kwh with the linking to the national grid of the Calimanesti hydroelectric plant. The complex development of that section of the Siret offers also other advantages for the national economy. Besides the electricity supply, the adjustment of the river helps reclaiming some 12,000 hectares of land for agriculture and creates an additional water discharge of some 200 million cu.m. used in irrigation. Other 24 million cu.m. of water will be supplied to localities and economic units in the region. Best conditions are also ensured for fish farming. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 13 Apr 87 AU]

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT SERBIAN LC CC PRESIDIUM IN KOSOVO

LD241917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Kosovo Polje, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Before the meeting between communists and elected citizens with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, there was an incident at about 1830. Police intervened as crowds approached the cultural center. A number of citizens threw stones at the policemen. The incident lasted for about 10 minutes.

At 1900 Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, left the hall and was greeted by the assembled citizens with applause, cries of protest, and chanting.

Turning to the assembled crowds, Milosevic called for dignified behavior. Allow us to hold a meeting and not a demonstration, Milosevic said and called on the citizens to maintain order themselves, which was loudly greeted with approval by the 10,000 or so assembled citizens from many parts of Kosovo.

Crowd Disperses 'Peacefully'

LD242022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1916 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Summary] Pristina, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The meeting of communists and citizens with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, has resumed in the cultural center in Kosovo Polje, following Milosevic's appeal to the crowd of 10,000-15,000 gathered outside to maintain order. Following his appeal they dispersed peacefully and now there are about 1,000 left in front of the center. Meanwhile, inside, the communists and citizen are presenting their grievances individually at the meeting.

Expanded Presidium Session

LD250451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of his 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, today attended the expanded session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, where views were exchanged on current issues of the political-security situation in the province, the activities of the LC, and other subjective forces in realizing the priority tasks that arise from the stands and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political situation in Kosovo.

Also taking part in the work of the session were Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Petar Gracanin, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

Assessing that the heightened activities of the Kosovo LC and other social factors in the period following last year's congresses and the conference of the Kosovo LC, following the adoption of the conclusions of the Presidency and Presidium, have yielded concrete results in the normalization of stabilization of the situation in the province, the Presidium stated, as reported, that in this period there had been an expansion and strengthening of the front of forces waging the struggle for the removal of the wider social circumstances, ideological origins, and consequences of the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism of 1981. As well as visible results in the solution of problems in many areas of social life, the more favorable political and general social climate in Kosovo is characterized by the realistically raised expectations that the energetic and effective activity will be continued with determination and unwaveringly in order to remove the consequences of many years of the infiltration and activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to strengthen intranational trust and awareness of the coexistential direction and togetherness in the province. This is the only possibility for prosperity and the long-term prospects of every nation, particularly the nations and nationalities of Kosovo. [passage omitted]

The deepening of the awareness of the harmfulness of the nationalistic escalation in 1981 and the continued exposure of the efforts of Albanian nationalists have been contributed to by the fact that there is no sphere of social organization, activity, nations and nationalities that has not felt the consequences of this activity.

Although the various forms of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are being more promptly, more energetically and more efficiently eradicated, the complexity of the political and security situation is worsened by the persistence of nationalist forces and their tendency to prolong their activity and maintain the continuity of their action. Adjusting their methods and means of activity, they skillfully make use of the problems, difficulties, ideological differences and confusion that are manifest in the social life of the province and further afield in connection with Kosov. [passage omitted]

The basic problem of overall intranational relations in Kosovo is the further continuation of the process of emigration, which creates restlessness amongst the Serbian and Montenegrin population. In addition to the numerous measures of the socialist community aimed at resolving the basic existential questions in environments where the Servian and Montenegrin population largely gravitates, by means of the location of economic capacities and the solution of infrastructural and communal questions, the foremost task of Communists and other subjective forces remains the elimination of the political and economic causes, which are encouraging emigration. In this connection we should concern ourselves more deeply as well with the causes of this process, which are beyond the scope of the possibilities of the organized social forces of Kosovo, as witnessed by the departure of highly qualified and, for Kosov, essential cadres.

At the session, as the statement says, there was also discussion of some cases of displays of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo and against Kosovo.

Further on Gathering

LD242249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- We have met to agree how to put into effect the outlined stances. It is an encouraging fact that despite the many misfortunes with which we are faced, the awareness prevails among the people that the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is the problem of all Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

It is the decision of the citizens of this region to continue to live together, fraternally, and in harmony. This was stressed by Mitar Balevic, president of the LC conference of Kosovo Polje, when he opened this evening's meeting of communists and citizens, who were elected yesterday by the basic LC organizations, branches of the Socialist Alliance, and youth and veteran organizations in Kosovo Polje.

The meeting is also being attended by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Servian LC Central Committee Presidium; Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Bajram Selimi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference; and the top leaders of the Pristina municipality. The holding of this meeting was necessitated by peaceful, spontaneous, and dignified, but wholly unusual, protesting methods.

The demand for calling the meeting of communists in Kosovo Polje if firm proof that the citizens have great faith in the LC. This was stressed by Streten Martinovic, the first participant in the discussion, who is president of the council of local communities of the assembly of Pristina Municipality. He added that it is essential to urgently change the situation in Kosovo, to create conditions for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and for the return of those who have left.

The spontaneous gathering of citizens in Kosovo Polje and surrounding areas, Martinovic said, is not aimed at the Albanian nation, or at the gains of the revolution, but is an expression of the desire for survival by the Serbs and Montenegrins in this region.

At this point the shouts of the citizens gathered outside reached the hall, and Slobodan Milosevic addressed them. He requested that they themselves should establish order and enable the meeting to take place. The citizens spontaneously sang the national anthem "Hej Sloveni", and shouted the slogan, "Freedom, we want freedom, let us live together; we will not give up Kosovo." The police intervened when the crowds approached the cultural center. Some citizens were slightly injured in the process.

After Milosevic had addressed the citizens, the meeting continued and those gathered in front of the hall of the cultural center in Kosovo Polje gradually began to disperse. At present there about 1,000 still in front of the hall.

Vidak Vjacic, the second participant in the discussion, spoke about the unequal position of Serbia in relation to other republics, the Brioni plenum, the Prizren league, and the unequal position of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Stressing that life in brotherhood and unity is the basic orientation of all nations in Kosovo, Vujacic called for all cadres of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who used their position to move away from Kosovo to return first. Zika Djorovic said that the LC in Kosovo Polje is a passive subject. Milanko Buljugic said that the greatest difficulties are encountered by the Serbian and Montenegrin population in village areas in Kosovo, which are gradually becoming ethnically pure. The meeting continues.

Milosevic Address

AU251728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Speech by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. at the conclusion of a meeting at the Culture Hall in Kosovo Polje on 25 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Before I say a few words about the content of our discussion today, I wish to say that there is no need for us to change places, as a comrade said a short while ago, so that we may request responsibility; it is our duty to do so. [sentence as heard] When we speak about this unpleasant event here today [previous evening, 24 April], the intervention of the militia, responsibility for this intervention will be established. There was no reason for it, and this is beyond any doubt. When Comrade Mitar, our chairman, informed us about what was happening in front of the building, you know quite well that within a minute we agreed that order should not be maintained by the militia, but that you should take over in the interest of the security of the citizens and children, who are there. Evidence that we agreed is well provided by the fact that order has been maintained quite well and that it was a matter of people who conducted themselves with dignity. [applause]

I now wish to say something about the content of our talks. First of all I want to say that we discussed how such gatherings are assessed and evaluated here. Quite briefly, such gatherings are not gatherings of nationalists; such gatherings are not gatherings of enemies. Precisely for this reason -- and I do not think I need say it because I know that the great majority of those present and of the people in this hall and outside this hall think so -- we must not allow, precisely because these are not gatherings of enemies but of citizens, we must not allow the misfortunes of people to be exploited by nationalists, who must be opposed by every honest man, for we must preserve brotherhood and unity as the apple of our eye. It is only on this basis, now when brotherhood and unity are threatened, that we must win.

We cannot and we do not want to divide people into Serbs and Albanians, but we must draw the line that divides the honest and progressive people, who struggle for brotherhood and unity and national equality from the counterrevolution and nationalists on the other side. If we fail to strengthen this front, comrades, if we fail to create it and fail to enhance it, there will be no Kosovo, there will be no Serbia, and there will be no Yugoslavia.

Another thing I want to say is that be assured that nothing of the problems that you have talked about, literally no single word, will be omitted in reporting to the members of the Serbian LC Central Committee; not in order to be informed about them, but in order to solve them within our society's institutions. I feel an obligation to say this at the beginning, for it is simply physically impossible to discuss all the problems that were broached here today.

Comrades, it is clear to all the people all over Yugoslavia that Kosovo is a great problem in our society and that it is being slowly solved. I must say, however, that if Kosovo were the only problem or at least the only great problem of Yugoslav society, matters would certainly be solved both more quickly and better. However, Kosovo hit us as the gravest problem at the same time as the grave economic crisis occurred, when the standard of living drastically declined, when prices rose, when the numbers of unemployed were growing, and also when big political problems arose, for our country has been shaken by separatism and nationalism, as you know, in some places, although by far not to the extent as here in Kosovo. Finally, this has been the time when anti-Yugoslav and anti-communist forces have been present and more and more aggressive.

As you see, many serious problems occurred all at the same time, and therefore our society and the LC are experiencing difficulties and are displaying slowness in solving them. In solving all these problems the LC, unfortunately, has not always been united and, therefore also could not be sufficiently effective. I do not say this as an excuse, for I have not right to an excuse. I simply state it.

In order to solve the problems we have in Kosovo, as well as all other problems that we have, unity of the LC is indispensable. This unity is the most important task facing the party now. This demand for unity was made yesterday and the day before yesterday by almost every speaker at the plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia that was just held. I am convinced that we have made a big step toward the unity of both the LC of Serbia and the LCY. Indeed, with unity we can solve many problems, almost all of them. Without unity we cannot solve a single problem

Despite the many measures — some of them were mentioned by you here -- taken so far, and especially in the past year, the Kosovo situation, both economic and political, continues to be unsatisfactory. Kosovo continues to be underdeveloped, unemployment is high, foreign loans are high, exports are unsatisfactory, the number of incomplete projects is large. What is most difficult, a great misuse of work and of functions in administration and in other services, including the field of politics, is still present.

We talked about this today -- I should say yesterday -- at the session of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium which was held yesterday afternoon. We also talked about the fact that the spirit of separatism and often of counterrevolution is still present in the process of education and training, and in cadre policy. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under economic and political and simple physical pressure constitutes probably the last tragic exodus of a European population. The last time such processions of desperate people moved was in the Middle Ages. I know that you no longer need to hear about what was in the past, and plain analyses of the present situation no longer interest anybody. This is logical. You and all of us are interested, and should be interested, only in those agreements that change matters for the better, that solve the situation [words indistinct].

You, above all and all of us are not satisfied. I nevertheless first want to assure you that many measures in the sphere of material life, political relations, and cadre policy change every day and that the pace of these changes will be faster in the coming months. Investments are being constantly made in the material development of Kosovo. Separatism and nationalism have been treated as counterrevolution. Cadre shifts are being increasingly carried out. Legal, administrative, and ideopolitical measures are being adopted.

Nobody in the Provincial Committee, nor in the Serbian LC Central Committee or the LCY, is happy with the speed of this process. We noted this yesterday at the session of the Provincial Committee Presidium. However, the process is accelerating. I am convinced that this pace will increase. You should know this.

Of course, I do not intend to suggest that we have reason to be content. On the contrary, Kosovo continues to be the poorest region in the country, and Albanian separatists and nationalists have quited down a little. They are counting on time. Of course, the circumstances do work for them. They should know, however, that there will be no tyranny on this soil. It will not be allowed by the progressive people of Kosovo, it will not be allowed by the Serbs, and it will not be allowed by Yugoslavia.

In the political respect, the belief is still present that the demand for an ethnically pure Kosovo is justified and possible. This is the basis. From the premise, launched by the counterrevolutionaries, that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a sociopolitical community of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, a logical continuation follows in that the province should, in this sense, be actually and legally transformed into a republic, by which, in fact, the first, but not insignificant, steps will be taken toward a breakup of the territorial integrity of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Comrades, we have grappled with this problem. Progressive people in Kosovo and in Serbia and Yugoslavia have grappled with it. When one bears in mind what has been achieved so far, as well as everything that remains to be done — and what remains to be done is incomparably more than what has been achieved -- we do not face tasks and obligations, but a great party offensive whose aim should be the material and cultural development of Kosovo and a free and dignified life for every inhabitant of Kosovo.

Some misunderstandings must be cleared up, however. Under inhabitants we understand all the people who live in the province and who are not checked for their nationality every day, just as they are usually not checked daily for their sex, upbringing, social origin, education, or profession. In this sense one cannot speak about either minority or majority peoples in Kosovo. The Serbs and the Montenegrins are not a minority vis-a-vis the Albanians in Kosovo, just as the Albanians are not a minority in Yugoslavia, but a nationality that lives together in equality with other peoples and nationalities in three of our socialist republics.

The premise about an ethnically pure and economically and politically autonomous and isolated Kosovo is impossible on ideopolitical and ethical grounds, but ultimately such a position is not in the interest of the Albanian people. Such nationalism would exclude the Albanian people from encirclement [as heard] and would not only slow them down, but would stop their development both in the economic and generally spiritual sense.

With his policy, Enver Hoxha excluded the small Albanian people, a very underdeveloped society, from Europe. He deprived them of the possibility to participate in the dynamic life of the modern world. The Albanian people have strive toward Europe, toward a modern society. They should not be stopped in doing this.

Nationalism always means isolation from others, a withdrawal within one's own limits. This also means a lagging in development, for without cooperation and links in the Yugoslav area and beyond, there is no progress. Every nation and nationality that closes and isolates itself behaves irresponsibly toward its own development. Therefore, we Communists, above all, must do everything to eliminate the consequences of the nationalist and separatist behavior of the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosov, both in Kosovo and in other parts of the country.

Our aim, however, is to get away from hatred. Our goal is that all the people of Kosovo should live well. The first thing that I want to tell you in connection with this goal, comrades, is that you should stay here. [paragraph continues]

This is your country. Your homes, your fields, your gardens, your memories are here. Surely you will not leave your land because it is difficult to live there and you are oppressed by injustice and humiliation. It has never been in the spirit of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples to give up before obstacles, to demobilize when they should fight [applause], to become demoralized [applause continues -- Milosevic repeats himself --] to become demoralized with the going is difficult. You also should stay here because of your ancestors and because of your decendants. Otherwise, you would disgrace your ancestors and disappoint your decendants.

I do not propose, comrades, that in staying you should suffer, carry on, and tolerate a situation with which you are not satisfied. On the contrary, you should change it, together with all the progressive people here, in Serbia, and in Yugoslavia. Do not tell me that you cannot do it alone. Of course you cannot do it alone. We shall change the situation together, we in Serbia and all of us in Yugoslavia.

We cannot in the forseeable future return the national composition of the Kosovo population to that of the past, but we can at least check emigration and ensure the conditions so that all the people who live in Kosovo should stay in their homes, that they should live under equal conditions, and that they should equally share the fate, first of all, of the Kosovo economic situation and, afterward, of all other situations.

This demand sounds absurd to the ears of an inhabitant of Europe. It is ridiculous in these modern times. These inhabitants would justly ask whether the life and work of citizens, their security and equality, their rights and duties are not regulated by the Constitution and the law. They are regulated when these are applied. When thay are not applied, they are not regulated. In that case it is necessary for all political and social posts to warn the state organs and the organs of administration that they should do their duty. Their duty, the duty of consistently applying the Constitution and the law, is in the interest of all the inhabitants of Kosovo, both the Serbs and the Montenegrins as well as the Albanians, comrades. For if we legalize the state of lawlessness, all who are exposed to lawlessness are ultimately endangered.

Now the Serbs and the Montenegrins suffer most from the nonimplementation of the law. Tomorrow, it could be the Albanians that will suffer. Therefore, the introduction of the respect for law, order, and equality is indeed in the interest of all the inhabitants of Kosovo, in the profound social and historical sense. This is the first and most urgent matter that we must jointly accomplish in Kosovo.

Another matter is the following: It concerns the return to Kosovo particularly of professional people. I firmly believe that the process of emigration cannot be stopped until the process of returning to Kosovo is put forth. [shouts of "hear, hear," applause]

The return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo is a process. We cannot adopt a decree and return people by force to where they do not want to be, but we can set in motion a political campaign for creating the material, economic, labor, and cultural conditions so that those who left because of dissatisfaction and injustice will come back. Here I include both apartments and jobs, and the conditions in which this will actually happen. All the progressive forces, the Communists, the youth, everything that is honest and progressive in all of Serbia may and must participate in the creation of these conditions. No price should be too high to achieve this [applause]

Usually, we say in our political language that we are not in favor of campaigns but in favor of lasting processes. In this case the situation is such, and it is so alarming, that we must launch a campaign for the return of a specific 50, 100, or 200 teachers, doctors, experts, skilled workers, and then the rest. This campaign should then become a process. Only then will prospects exist for stopping the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. [lone shout of "hear, hear"]

Indeed, comrades, pay is low in Yugoslavia and prices are high. Shoes and books are expensive, and it is difficult to go for a vacation. But surely we will not therefore leave Yugoslavia and migrate to some richer and happier country! Surely these are reasons for staying so that we may make our country richer and happier. It is possible to achieve this, but under one precondition: that the forces of socialism, brotherhood and unity, and progress be separated from the forces of separatism, nationalism, and conservatism. In this separation of what is progressive from what is reactionary, the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo will certainly get the support of all the progressive Albanians, Communists and Albanian people, among whom they have relatives and friends and their children have comrades. All of them here have the common aim that the province should develop economically and culturally and that all the people should have a better and happier life.

All the working and honest people should rally around this goal. This should be the basis of brotherhood and unity in Kosovo. I am therefore convinced that only the Kosovo workers' class may and must be the bearer of the spirit of brotherhood and unity, justice and progress, for only the workers class has identical interests and has the least reason to divide along national lines. This class knew how to struggle against even greater injustices. Only this class can defeat the present injustice.

Certainly the LC must highly appreciate the fact that the people turn to it, as somebody said here, for this is proof that people believe the party. Precisely for this reason I want to say, comrades, that in the LC as a whole and in the LC leadership we will do everything to accomplish what we have assumed as tasks as Communists and as leaders. All the questions feature on the agenda: the rights, freedom, culture, the language, and the script; all the questions, from land boundaries to constitutional changes, from day nurseries to courts of justice. In this forest of grave problems that cause both concern and indignation among all honest people of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, concern and indignation are not sufficient in themselves, but the readiness of the people of Kosovo and of Serbia and of Yugoslavia to solve the problems, and the readiness of each to make his contribution and to roll up their sleeves all together, as somebody here said, to solve the problems constitute the guarantee that the economic, the systemic, and the political problems in Kosovo will be resolved.

In this sense we can trust nobody else, comrades, but ourselves [shouts of "hear, hear," applause], and we shall solve this. [applause continues]

This is why I wanted to say to you, comrades, in connection with our talks today. I also want to assure you that every member of the leadership of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY will always be ready both for such talks and for a constant presence in joint actions that we have discussed. Be assured that this is the feeling that is present all over Yugoslavia. All of Yugoslavia is with you. It is not a question of this being a problem of Yugoslavia, but rather of Yugoslavia and Kosovo. Yugoslavia does not exist without Kosovo. Yugoslavia disintegrates without Kosovo. Yugoslavia and Serbia will not give Kosovo away. [applause]

RASA COUNCIL REQUESTS LABIN MINERS TO RESUME WORK

AU241848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] An extraordinary session of the central workers council of the Istrian coal mines at Rasa concluded just over 1/2 hour ago. The workers at the mines have been on strike for 17 days. Here is a report by Radio Pula correspondent Marijan Milevoj:

Along with the decision on the introduction of provisional measures adopted at the session (?yesterday), it was denied that changes to the self-managing agreement on personal income should be initiated so as to offer greater incentives to pit workers, which was one of the miners' main demands. A commission will also be established which will examine the justification of the miners' proposal and demand for the director general to be replaced.

The Labin pit workers council has been requested to establish the validity of the decision to replace the technical director and the secretary of this basic organizaion of associated labor. The demand was also accepted to set up a special commission, which will initiate the procedure to rationalize production and to reduce the number of administrative workers.

If amendments to the self-mamanging agreement on housing construction are accepted, loans will be approved for building outside the Labin commune. In conclusion, it is requested that all the workers should appear at work tomorrow; disciplinary procedures included in the self-management acts will be initiated against those who remain absent.

After all this, one should sleep on it and then wait to see the response of the miners, who have not been going into the pit for 17 days. It is interesting to note that the miners will not be addressed directly, but will be informed only through notices on the bulletin board.

Strike Continues

LD252052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Labin 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- This working Saturday 250 first-shift miners were at work in the Labin Tupljak pits of the Rasa Istrian coal mines, according to the communique of the coal miners' administration. Under normal conditions this number should be 450. Altogether 519 out of the 1,705 employed turned up for work in the coal mines. Under normal conditions the daily average number of absentees from work in the Istrian mines is 22.8 percent or 338 workers. This means that despite yesterday's call by the central workers' council of the Rasa Istrian coal mines to all miners to return to work, there are still 848 miners on strike. Representatives of the Rasa coal mines report that 580 wagons of coal were mined yesterday, which is 116 more than on the previous first day of renewed production.

28 MOSTAR MINERS BEGIN STRIKE OVER PAY CUT

LD242306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Summary] Mostar, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- A group of 28 miners at the Mostar brown coal mines, who have been working since November last year for the Rudar specialized construction work organization of Tuzla on the opening of the new mine near Mostar, have not gone to work at the pit construction site for the past 9 days.

The work stoppage occurred as a result of dissatisfaction with personal incomes received last month, which were reduced by 33 percent, even though, as the miners claim, their work productivity was 75 percent above the norm.

Further dissatisfaction has been caused by what the miners claim is a worsening of their material position as a result of their temporary formal transfer from the Mostar mines to the Rudar work organization until the new pit is opened in 3 and 1/2 years. The management of the Tuzla Rudar work organization has done nothing to resolve the dispute, and 20 new workers have been sent from Tuzla to avoid delays in the agreed work schedule. The miners' grievances are being discussed in the municipal trade union council in Mostar.

YOUTH GROUPS DISCUSS, OPPOSE NUCLEAR POWER

SAWPY Queries FEC

AU231740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 87 p 1

[V.N. Dzafo report on the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium session discussion youth labor drives]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Apr -- Does one need stronger arguments, figures, percentages, scientific representative samples, analyses, and papers that will be able to answer the question of whether labor drives are needed and by whom in a more convincing way than the army of labor drives participants would be able to answer it? This question asked by Aca Milovanovic who made the introductory speech at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium (chaired by Nenad Bucin) which has resumed the discussion of the implementation of its conclusions on the voluntary youth labor drives after more than 2 years, has undoubtedly gotten a negative answer.

The negative answer came in the most frequently pronounced sentence, the one mentioned in the introductory speech too, that voluntary youth labor remains a phenomenon not only of a community, a republic or a province, or a phenomenon of a generation, but a Yugoslav phenomenon -- the phenomenon of the Yugoslav youth. [passage omitted]

Discussing Nuclear Power Plants Again [subhead]

At the initiative of the Presidum of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium concluded that it will ask the FEC for a detailed report on what is actually and exactly being done as far as nuclear power plants are concerned, be presented at one of the coming sessions. We quote part of the text the youth organization prepared on this topic, although it is, as they put it, "hidden behind seven seals": "In the meantime, people are saying all sorts of things, newspapers are writing only about some things, and the public knows nothing for sure. [passage omitted]

System 'Impermissible'

LD231631 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav young people oppose the construction of nuclear power plants and call for an open debate on the national nuclear programme in all republican and provincial parliaments and a national referendum on the issue.

The youths' anti-nuclear sentiments were fully expressed by their delegates at the conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. Delegations assessed as "impermissible" the fact that a small number of people decide on the construction of nuclear power plants and that information on the issue should be withheld from the general public. Those in a position today to decide on the country's nuclear programme will probably not be around in ten or twenty years time but today's youth and their progeny will undeservingly suffer the consequences of their erroneous decisions, it was stated at the conference.

The delegates at the youth congress decided to invite a Yugoslav Government representative to their next session to answer questions about the Yugoslav nuclear programme. The young people are also calling for a moritorium on the international tender for offers of nuclear technology.

Call for Moratorium

LD242355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2312 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Ljubljana, April 23 (TANJUG) -- An anti-nuclear message of the young people to the Assemblies of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, read at a rally outside the Assembly of Slovenia in Ljubljana earlier this evening, called for a moratorium on the entire Yugoslav nuclear programme. The rally was a final stage of a three-hour anti-nuclear protest held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Chernobyl accident. The protest -- in which several hundred young people from Slovenia and other Yugoslav republics took part, passed peacefully and without incidents -- was organized by the youth organizations of Slovenia, Ljubljana, University of Ljubljana and the City Conference of the Socialist Alliance.

The message recalled that the Presidency of Yugoslavia concluded last June that a decision on the construction of new nuclear power plants cannot be taken before the adoption of a long-term plan of development of Yugoslavia's power industry. Despite this, however, preparations for the realization of the nuclear programme continue unhampered in secret, said the message.

The message stated that the Federal Government should be called to account for not adhering to the conclusion adopted by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, but pointed out that the Presidency itself has its share of responsibility because it does not overlook the implementation of its own conclusion. The message called for the dissolution of all government bodies dealing with the plans for future use of nuclear energy in Yugoslavia (the only Yugoslav nuclear power plant -- Krsko -- is located in Slovenia.) The young people also called for the closure by 1991 of the Zirovski Vrh uranium mine and the Krsko power plant. The message called on the highest republican and federal organs to publicy declare themselves on the realization of Yugoslavia's nuclear programme.

BORBA SUPPORTS PARTY 'CLEANSING,' NOT 'PURGE'

AU251437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 87 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Cleansing Without a Purge"]

[Excerpts] Throughout this entire crisis in our country, one thing among the multitude of dilemmas, postponements, disputes, and controversies seems to be getting clear and certain. In order to finally become the true leading force and, as such, to pull the rest onto the path out of the crisis, the LC should begin a thorugh cleansing of its ranks, taking great care to avoid any purge.

It is good and welcome that the LC, through a member of the highest party leaderships of the country (Stipe Suvar), who presented a similar warning to the widest public, has officially recognized that this problem exists and that it should be urgently solved.

"We have had," Suvar says in KOMUNIST, "constant 'comings' and 'goings' in the party, but it seems that this nevertheless does not solve the problem. I am convinced that a cleansing of the party ranks, above all of corruptionists and grafters of all kinds, careerists, irresponsible people, idlers, and all those who are simply scoundrels in daily life, is needed. Without this, the LC cannot regain its shaken political and moral prestige and influence."

One really cannot dispute that Suvar's opinion is correct and that it is welcome, particularly since everything that Suvar has in mind implies a question which is not all that naive: What has weakened the "immunological" resistance of the LC to a great extent?

Suvar broached an exceptionally great and important question, which the party has refused to "bite into" collectively for years. It would have been excellent had Suvar gone a step further, for it is not only corruptionists, grafters, careerists, and idlers who are "clinging" to LC's heels... As our own experience has shown, its "fellow travelers," by no means accidental ones, of a bureaucratic-dogmatic and nationalist hue, who constitute the "flower" of careerists and corruptionists, are much more dangerous!

It would be politically naive and onesided if the guilt for all our misfortunes, the nonimplementation of the Stabilization Program, and the bureaucratization of society and the party ranks were ascribed exclusively to that part of the party membership, which has used the red party card as a ticket to enter into the well-being of the consumer society, the part which, in getting that "ticket," adhered to the motto that the end justifies the means. This would certainly lead to unilateral action, after which we would again live under the delusion that we have cleaned the LC of "alien elements," for those who direct statism and a bureaucratic obstruction of the system -- as clear as they may formally and legally be -- are much more dangerous. We would have won a battle, but by underestimating the snares and dangers of the so-called bureaucratic, dogmatic party right, we would have lost the war.

For years we have been repeating the well-known refrain about the necessity of a political and ideological differentiation within the LCY. If there is no dispute about this principled stand, differentation nevertheless never happens. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, it would be difficult in such unsettled conditions to set the proper criteria for a beginning of a differentiation or, rather there would be an excessive risk that despite everything, those sitting in judgment will be the "top" careerists and statists: "You are good and you stay in the LC; you are an idler and must get out." There is also an excessive probability that only those who leave their work in factories and those who work poorly for any reason would be proclaimed idlers, while those who do not implement the generally accepted policy and who turn their executive posts into a lifetime "rent," regardless of how they work, would continue in their posts. [passage omitted]

Because of all this, the cleansing of the party ranks should not be unilateral. The LC must part company with idlers, corruptionists, and careerists, but it is even more important that it primarily or simultaneously "divorce" the bureaucrats, dogmatists, nationalists, demagogues, opportunists, and compromisers. The reason is simple: This is the only way to change the relationship of forces in the LC and society.

If we do no hit at both sides, a dangerous illusion will be created that our problems do not exist at all among the officials and in party bodies, but only among the people or, rather, the million-strong party membership.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES ILLEGAL ARMS TRADE

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[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Claims that Yugoslavia is taking part in illegal trade of arms and military equipment are unfounded, Yugoslav Official Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic stated at a press conference here today.

He underscored that these were speculations into whose background and motives he did not wish to enter.

Commenting on articles in the British OBSERVER on Yugoslavia's alleged mediation in arms sales to Nicaraguan Contras in Honduras, Stantic stressed that the absurdity of the claim becomes apparent on the basis of Yugoslavia's well known stand on the situation in Central America and its wholehearted support for Nicaragua.